

BRITISH EMPIRE
UNITS READY TO
AID EACH OTHER

British Imperial War Cabinet
Accepts Policy of Mutual
Help in Commerce—Food-
stuffs Question Undecided

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Sat-
urday).—Replying in the House of Com-
mons yesterday to a question by Mr.
W. A. S. Hewins, Mr. Bonar Law, Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, an-
nounced that the Imperial War Cab-
inet had unanimously "accepted the
principle" that "each part of the Em-
pire, having due regard to the interest
of her allies, shall give specially
favorable treatment and facilities to
the produce of manufacturers of other
parts of the Empire." This did not at
present include Australia.

Replying to a further question, Mr.
Bonar Law said it was unnecessary to
say that there was no intention what-
ever of making any change during the
war and replying to a further question
as to whether the decision applied to
foodstuffs he said the resolution left
that question open and did not involve
taxation of food.

Captain Bathurst stated that the av-
erage consumption of breadstuffs per
head in March was six pounds per
week and not four pounds as requested
by the food controller.

The Munitions of War Bill came up
for a second reading, which was
secured by 100 votes to 10. The chief
object of the bill, the ministerial
spokesman declared, was to enable the
Government to secure dilution of
skilled labor in private work. His
figures as to women's part in war
production were striking. Last Decem-
ber there were in controlled firms,
three times the proportion of women
to men employed before the war. In
the engineering industry the propor-
tion of women to men before the war
was 2.8 and last December 21.5 and
similar increases were to be noted
elsewhere.

Mr. Kellaway, Undersecretary for
Munitions, who spoke for the Govern-
ment, said the expenditure of shell,
six-inch and upwards in the first week
of the recent offensive was twice the
expenditure in the first week of the
Somme battle. During the second
week, the expenditure was 6½ times
that of the second week of the Somme
battle. The British armies in France
expended 28 per cent more gun ammu-
nition in the second week of the new
offensive than in the first week,
whereas in the Somme battle, the in-
tense bombardment of the first week
was never again equalled. With these
facts, Mr. Kellaway justified the di-
lution of labor and the proposal to
extend it.

Mr. Fringle moved rejection of the
bill, but the result was as stated.

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

Although the lull in the fighting on
the western front still continues, the
great work of defense and consolida-
tion is being steadily maintained
by both British and French; whilst
the activity of the air service points to
energetic preparations for a fresh
advance in the near future. Paris
reports marked artillery activity on
both sides in the region northwest of
Rhineland, but "comparative quiet," dur-
ing the day on the rest of the front.
In Mesopotamia the Turks continue
to retire rapidly before General
Maude's forces. The latest reports
show that the Turks, close pressed by
the British, are retreating hastily to-
ward the Jebel Hamrin hills, which
lie between the Dajil and the Tigris.
According to the latest information
the Ottoman forces are intrenching
themselves in this region.

Further British Progress

LONDON, England (Saturday).—
Field Marshal Haig struck again at
the German lines today in a power-
fully revived offensive over a front
of several miles north of the River
Scarpe.

"Early this morning we attacked on
a front of several miles north of the
Scarpe," he reported, "meeting con-
siderable opposition, but making good
progress."

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—
The communication issued last
night by the German War Office says:
On the Arras front strong artillery
firing continues on some sectors. A
renewed attack by the British troops
on the Arras-Cambrai road failed,
with heavy casualties.

Along the Aisne and in Champagne
there have been strong artillery duels
at intervals.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—
Today's communiqué reports a fresh
phase of the British offensive in
France, the British attacking early
this morning on a front of several
miles north of the River la Scarpe.
Our troops, the communication says,
are meeting with considerable oppo-
(Continued on page ten, column three)

GUATEMALA BREAKS
WITH GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The an-
nouncement was made at the State
Department today that Guatemala
has broken relations with Germany.
All the German representatives in
Guatemala have been given their
passports and will be required to
leave at once.

The Guatemalan Government offers
the United States "use of her terri-
torial waters, ports and railways for
use in common defense, and also all
elements which may be available for
the same purpose."

Notice of the step was conveyed in
the following communication from
Joaquin Mendez, Guatemalan Minister
to the United States:

"In communicating the action of my
Government to Your Excellency, I take
pleasure in reiterating that Guate-
mala, from the first, has adhered to
and supported the attitude of the
United States in the defense of the
rights of nations, the liberty of the
seas, and of international justice, and
that it has always considered itself
in unity with your great nation in the
lofty principles which it has so wisely
proclaimed for the good of humanity."

EXTRAVAGANCE
SEEN IN WASTE
OF FOODSTUFFS

George W. Perkins, Chairman of
New York Food Supply Com-
mittee, Urges Federal Board to
Cooperate With States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pointing to
the enormous waste and extravagance
of the urban United States in the use
of foodstuffs, George W. Perkins,
chairman of the New York Mayor's
Committee on Food Supply, today
urged before the Senate Agriculture
Committee, the establishment of a
Federal board to cooperate with State
boards in supplying the large centers
of population with food.

Speculation in foodstuffs in the
country during the past year he de-
clared to have been appalling and he
charged that an astounding element
of waste enters into the manner of
distribution in the homes and also in
the large hotels. He favored stopping
the milling of white flour as a con-
servation measure and favored a cam-
paign of education to inform the
people of the nutritive value of foods.
New York hotels, he said, already have
begun to curtail their menus, and this
is being extended throughout the
country.

To encourage production on the
farm he advocated minimum prices,
guaranteed by the Federal Government
as follows: Wheat \$1.50 a bushel,
corn \$1, beans \$6 and potatoes \$1.
This did not mean, he said, that the
Government would have to take over
the crops, but simply to compensate
the farmer in the event he does not
secure the minimum price for his pro-
ducts. He stated the belief that it
would cost the farmer 65 cents per
bushel to produce this year.

Cold storage warehouses, he said,
ought to be a big factor in aiding the
nation food problem, but he declared
present lack of Federal laws and
methods of control work to disadvan-
tage in this regard.

TURKISH OFFICIALS MAY STAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State
Department has agreed that the Turk-
ish Charge d'Affaires need not leave
the United States at this time. A re-
quest to this effect was made by the
Charge d'Affaires. The Secretary of
the Embassy, Mavrouli Effendi, will
depart at a date not yet fixed, under
a safe conduct. The same procedure
will be followed by Djelal Bey, consul-
general at New York.

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FIRST NEED OF
ALLIES IS FOOD;
NEXT IS COAL

Problems to Be Worked Out
in Conferences at Washington
Take Shape—United States
Offer Without Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some esti-
mate of the enormous task before the
allied missions, in conjunction with
the United States Government, begins
to unfold itself as details here and
there are divulged. It has been said
that if any newspaper were, each day
during the coming two or three weeks,
to give all its space to the problems,
financial, provision, and munition, in-
volved in the one issue that spells
victory at the end, the public could
not even then comprehend fully the
size of the task.

Reduced to its simplest form, as
explained by one competent to speak,
the problem is this: The Allies need
all the resources of the United States
that can be given in order to assure
victory. The first necessity is food,
the second is coal, and the third is
steel. Financial aid is given fourth
place in the order of necessity, be-
cause it is most easily arranged.

The mission and the Government
have then to determine first what
amount of food may be given by the
United States this year. In determin-
ing this question, the needs of the
people of this country will be con-
sidered on equal terms with those of
the Allied nations.

After this question is solved will
come the special problem of ships.
This country has already started prac-
tically to solve that problem, by the
building of unlimited numbers of
wooden vessels for the transportation
of foods. Coal is placed second on
the list, because the Allies need fuel
for the maintenance of their munitions
factories, and steel must be had for
the manufacture of munitions.

Officials of the Government have
been fully impressed by the facts pre-
sented to them showing the emer-
gency of solving the food problem as
the first necessary step. The Govern-
ment has in its possession the fig-
ures and data showing the serious-
ness of this situation. The truth has
been brought home to the United
States that means must be devised
immediately to offset the destruction
wrought by the German submarines.
The conferences have all shown thus
far that the United States has the
double problem of not only providing
more ships but also of providing food
for them to carry.

The Navy Department is bending
every effort to speed up the construc-
tion of ships to meet the emergency.
The Administration, as revealed at
the Cabinet meeting today, has been
aroused by the seriousness of the re-
ports brought by the Allied missions
and realizes more than ever its re-
sponsibilities in devising means to
break down the German submarine
blockade. The missions have gone so
far as to urge the United States that
quick action is necessary in order to
ave the world from famine in the
very near future. These reports are
not made by alarmists, but it is de-
clared they are based on close ob-
servation of conditions.

What the Navy will do to combat
(Continued on page nine, column three)

SECRET MEETINGS
OF THE STORTHING

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—
General Groener has issued an ap-
peal to munition workers branding as
"scoundrels" those who strike while
the army is facing the enemy and ask-
ing who dares defy von Hindenburg's
summons. He calls on courageous
men and women workers to help in
explaining to their comrades the ne-
cessity for continuous work and to
deal ruthlessly with agitators, who are
the worst enemies of all.

General Groener also referred to
the strike before the main Reichstag
committee, intimating that it was
traceable to foreign influence and
declaring that the political factors in-
volved must be counteracted energeti-
cally. He referred indignantly to the
political program presented to the
Chancellor by the Socialist minority
congress at Leipzig and to the strik-
ers' demand for the establishment of
a labor council after the Russian
model and the reception of a deputa-
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Munition Workers for Front

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exempted from the order, which is
therefore regarded as designed to pun-
ish munition strikers.

Strike Favored in Austria

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—
"A 24-hour general strike on May 1
would prove we agree with the Rus-
sian proletariat's own desire and that
we war without demand for annexa-
tion of land or indemnities," declared
the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung today.

BRIG-GEN. EDWARDS
ON WAY TO BOSTON

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards,
commander of the recently estab-
lished Department of the Northeast of
the United States, is expected to arrive
in Boston tonight to make ready to
assume command on Tuesday, May 1.
Last night and today General Ed-
wards proposed to devote to confer-
ences with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood in
New York as General Wood leaves to-
night to assume command of the De-
partment of the Southeast, with head-
quarters in Charleston, S. C.

General Edwards' work here will be
a complete readjustment of the mili-
tary establishment in New England,
and placing it at its highest efficiency.
This work will include the establish-
ment of cantonments, the training and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Buck

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards

equipping of perhaps 100,000 men and
a realignment of defenses.

General Edwards will be accom-
panied immediately by his aide, Lieut.
J. W. Hyatt, and will be joined soon
by other members of his staff. These
include Col. J. T. Dean, Adjutant-Gen-
eral; Col. B. F. Cheatham, chief quar-
termaster; Col. George D. Deason,
chief medical officer; and Maj. I.
Reber, chief signal officer. The assistant
chief of staff has not been selected.
Other officers will be added as soon as
possible.

GENERAL GROENER
ASKS LOYALTY IN
MUNITION WORKS

Calls Strikers "Scoundrels" and
Demands Ruthless Treatment
of All Agitators

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BIG ATTENDANCE
AT THE POLLS ON
TUESDAY URGED

Governor McCall Points Out
That Election for Constitu-
tional Convention Delegates Is
One of Great Importance

Most of the candidates for election
next Tuesday as delegates to the Mas-
sachusetts Constitutional Convention
will close their campaigns tonight and
devote Monday to plans for getting



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Buck

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards

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HUGE EARNINGS
BY STANDARD OIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Oil
Company of New Jersey earned \$51,-
591,569 net in 1915. Its surplus at
first of that year was \$149,979,868.
During the year it added \$31,923,-
909 to surplus. Capital was \$100,000,-
000, and net investment at first of 1915
totalled \$249,979,868.

This is first time earnings of Stand-
ard Oil Company of New Jersey have
been available. The company has
not issued financial statements, but
the figures were obtained by Federal
Trade Commission in its search into
reason for advance in gasoline.

The Standard Oil Company of New
York reports total earnings of \$36,-
638,495 for the year ended Dec. 31,
1916, as compared with \$15,761,663 for
the year ended Dec. 31, 1915. Less
dividends of \$6,000,000 each year the
surplus stands \$30,638,495 for 1916 and
\$9,761,663 for 1915. The previous sur-
plus was \$26,463,254 for 1916 and \$16,-
701,591 for 1915, so that the total
surplus for the two years was \$57,-
101,749 in 1916 and \$26,463,254 in 1915.
In 1916, \$566,066 was transferred from
the reserves so that the total surplus
for 1916 stands at \$57,667,815 and the
1915 total surplus remains at the pre-
vious figure. The final surplus for
both years was \$68,635,572 in 1916 and
\$26,463,254 in 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE STUDIES
GASOLINE REPORT

No Way Indicated, It Is Said, to
Break Domination by the
Standard Oil Interests Except
Through New Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Department
of Justice officials are giving careful
study to the Federal Trade Commis-
sion's gasoline report, but this it is
stated, does not indicate any way by
which the department can, without
new legislation, break the Standard
Oil domination that exists. Possibil-
ities are seen in legislation, recom-
mended in the report, to make the
dissolution decree what was aimed
at. If this is not accomplished, the
case could be reopened. Difficulties
are seen also in the unsettling of
security values, if cases were always
to be subject to review.

The President's proclamation call-
ing for increased production is es-
pecially applicable to petroleum prod-
ucts, including gasoline and lubri-
cating oils. The opinion among those
best informed is that the effect of the
Standard Oil group dominating the
petroleum industry is a tendency to
restrict production. This is less by
specific acts of the combination than
by its existence, which means dis-
couragement from engaging in the in-
dustry to many who realize that all
in the field live by sufferance of and
on the terms imposed by the Standard
group. Only effective legislation, or
the taking over of the industry by the
Government are seen by many as
cures for this condition.

EXPLOSIONS IN
MUNITION FACTORIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The
Munitions Ministry regrets to an-
nounce that 12 workers were injured
in a Scottish munition factory by a
six-inch shell explosion, three women
having since succumbed to their in-
juries. Commendable coolness was
shown by the workers and the effects
of the explosion were very local, not
affecting the output of munitions and
doing no material damage. At a fire
in a North of England munitions fac-
tory early yesterday morning a small
explosion occurred and as far as
known at present the number of casu-
alties is small, amounting to one
killed and four injured.

GERMANS IN GREAT
STRAITS FOR FOOD

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—
Reuter's Agency publishes information
received from a neutral just returned
from Antwerp, who reports the Ger-
mans in great straits for food. The
Belgians are in a still worse position.
The middle classes are literally starv-
ing. Prices are: Sugar 2s. per pound,
meat 4s. per pound and so forth. Bel-
gians are suddenly imprisoned for no
reason and the Germans no longer
trouble to tramp up an excuse. Bel-
gian deportees who refuse to work are
sent home

PERNAMBUCO BEARS IMPRINT OF THE DUTCH

Brazilian City's Industries Making Progress—Olinda, Its Beautiful Seaside Resort—Market a Joy to Visitors

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil.—The dissimilarity of Brazilian towns along the coast is due in part to diverse nationalities, each of which had some part in forming their external appearance and the characteristics of the people. Pernambuco, the most easterly of Brazilian or South American states, is particularly interesting in its reflection of the traits of the people who for many years contended here in connection with their early naval and colonizing experiments. One needs only to walk about her picturesque streets, fringed by the quaint varicolored houses, to recognize the traces of the Dutch occupation, which began in 1630 and for more than a quarter of a century stamped its national features upon Pernambuco. The sobriety, order and architecture of many a northeasterly Brazilian town is due in no small measure to early Dutch settlers, who came here early in the sixteenth century, not to pillage, but to explore and to colonize.

Although slaves were brought here from West Africa as early as 1583, Pernambuco apparently has fewer Negroes at present than Bahia, and the active industrial traditions fostered throughout the history of this colony have tended to give a self-sufficient and independent quality to both Negroes and whites.

Recife, which is the name by which Pernambuco is known to Brazilians, owes much to the able Portuguese colonizer, Duarte Coelho Pereira. When Brazil was divided in 1534 into the 14 capitanias, each with a shore line 50 leagues long, and as far inland as the owners could penetrate, Coelho Pereira was the first Captain of Recife. He established the earliest official colony at Olinda, the picturesque seashore town beset with palms, not far from Pernambuco.

Olinda is at present a kind of seaside resort for the capital. It holds a charm for anyone who is fond of the Tropics, and it is a bit of old Portugal set down upon the sands. The word Olinda means "Beautiful," and is said to have been the exclamation made by the Portuguese captain when he first beheld this bow-shaped curve of white sand, fringed with the feathery tops of the coconut palms, the low hills furnishing a tropical frame in the distant background. Today the low mud houses of the Negroes that line the tramway to Olinda are run down. The sturdy Portuguese captain believed in the soil. He deemed the fortune of his people to lie in agriculture rather than in any get-rich-quick gold mines which lured many of the Spanish conquerors on the West Coast, and hampered many of his own countrymen who became feudal lords of large Brazilian fiefs.

It was the custom of Portugal in these pristine days to send her convicts to her colonies, somewhat as France sends her criminals today to work out their sentences at Cayenne. In French Guiana, the Portuguese captain of Pernambuco objected strenuously to this policy and, by reason of his objections, received a better class of colonists. These he imbued with his two ruling ideas—the culture of the land and a spirited independence, both of which qualities are predominant traits of the Pernambucans today.

This State has always been one to be reckoned with in Brazil. In 1822, Pernambuco was the only Province refusing to accept the new Constitution imposed by the Emperor. The State has always had a predominating influence over all of North Brazil and this was especially strong in the period of the second Emperor.

The State has been stirred with many a political contest and revolution. One of these revolutions lost for Pernambuco a large amount of territory which was originally included within its borders. In earlier days Recife embraced the territory of the present states of Alagoas, Ceará, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte.

As one walks through the busy streets of Pernambuco today there are signs of progress and modernity all about one, but loyalty to old traditions is not absent. The Banco do Recife, founded by Sr. Francisco A. Pacheco, is one of the institutions which will be pointed out by these people with pride. This bank was founded in 1900 with an authorized capital of 4,000,000 milreis with the special object of aiding agriculturists and small depositors. This is the only Brazilian bank in the State of Pernambuco, and it has 2,000,000 milreis in small deposits. The bank gives 5 per cent on small deposits from cultivators and farmers, and deposit of only \$30 is necessary to open an account.

The market, which is a joy to the northerner in its wonderful abundance of rich tropical fruit, is a further indication of the rich resources of Brazilian land in this State. Here one finds great banks of pineapples which have made Pernambuco famous. There are also the rose mangoes of enormous size and as juicy as a peach. There are alligator pears, guavas, melons, both water and musk melons, and well nigh every other fruit which grows beneath the equatorial sun. Things are done in order here, and the visitor finds it a hardship to leave this section of the Pernambuco market

without taking with him a basket of fruit.

There are also quaint and primitive things to be seen in the streets of this old town. The milkman leading the cow with the calf tied to the cow's tail, and the small boy carrying an empty bottle ready to be milked full while you wait, are curious.

The old churches flavor of Dutch architecture and are notable here. Schools are seen more frequently than in many Brazilian towns, for the Pernambucans are proud of their men of letters. Large, modern sugar factories remind you that this State is the chief producer of cane sugar in Brazil, while other business houses dealing in cotton, hides, timber, oils and tropical fruits, denote the varied resources of this section.

The introduction of railroads and the establishment of factories is tending to mark a new era in this State, possessing at present somewhat over 2,000,000 population and 50,000 square miles of territory.

It is the advantageous position of Pernambuco as an ocean port and gateway to other countries, as well as Brazil, that immediately impresses the visitor. As the writer approached the newly made port, which has on one side a long breakwater and on the other the extensive port works under construction by a French company, he found himself in a kind of international naval display. There was a long line of German interned ships. A Japanese steamer, the Hudson Maru, lay near us, the ship which will be one day known to history because it recently brought to Pernambuco the crews and passengers captured by the German raider which has been working in this section. A ship with a long Danish name stood alongside of our Brazilian Lloyd steamer. A mystery invests this particular ship, as it came into Pernambuco during the early days of the war without a flag or papers, and the Pernambucans interned it.

Pernambuco, with its industries and alert population, its rapidly expanding industrial progress, brought about by the building of railroads and the erection of modern mills and factories, deserves serious consideration.

NEW ORLEANS TO BEGIN WARFARE ON BILLBOARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In conformity with a plan offered by Mayor Martin Behrman, Commissioner of Public Property E. E. Lafaye will introduce in the Commission Council, at its next meeting, an ordinance which probably will eliminate billboards from the city limits of New Orleans.

The Mayor made his recommendation by means of a letter, and it is understood, was inspired to take this action by several civic bodies which have been working for some time to eliminate the unsightly signboards from the principal streets of New Orleans. The Mayor's letter, in part, follows:

"To the Commission Council:

"In a decision rendered January last by the Supreme Court of the United States the validity of an ordinance passed by the Council of the City of Chicago, regulating the erection of billboards in that municipality, was declared to be a valid exercise of the police power. I believe this is the first time this question has been definitely passed upon by the highest court in the land. It is a decision of much importance, and gives renewed encouragement to the authorities who are exerting themselves to protect the streets, and especially the residence districts by wholly excluding from, or, at least, restricting the presence of the billboard in certain localities, where property owners in vicinity object.

"As a matter of fact the billboard has long needed regulation, and now that our authority in this respect has been conceded by the tribunal from which there is no appeal, I recommend and urge that the Commission Council proceed to form and adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough regulation and control of billboards in the city of New Orleans."

MISSISSIPPI COURT UPHOLDS INITIATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of Mississippi has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, after the same court had twice refused to pass on the validity of the amendment because the test cases were improperly prepared.

The case in which the important decision was rendered, was that of the State vs. Z. A. Brantley, who contended that the State Game Law, over which the initiative and referendum was invoked, did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the election, and that it contained three distinct clauses, instead of the single clause provided for by the State law regulating other statutes.

AMERICAN MACHINERY WANTED FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A delegation has been appointed by the Metal Polishers' Union of Toronto and Ontario to interview the members of the Federal Parliament with regard to having machinery for the manufacture of Lee-Enfield rifle transferred from a British owned factory in the United States to the Ross rifle factory at Quebec which has recently been closed.

The union's argument in favor of this action draws its strength from the fact that there are over \$1,250,000 worth of unfinished rifles in the Ross factory, which could be made useful for the military training purposes if suitable machinery were installed, and that the 3000 men thrown out of work would again have employment.

GREAT MEETING MARKS ADVENT OF FREE RUSSIA

London Gathering Adopts Resolution Rejoicing in Liberation of People and Expressing Confidence in New Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As has been already stated in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau, a great meeting, organized by the committee of British sympathizers and Russian citizens, has been held in the Queen's Hall under the presidency of Viscount Bryce, in celebration of the Russian revolution. Among those who took part were Mr. H. A. Fisher, M. P., president of the Board of Education; Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., First Commissioner of Works; Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M. P., chairman London Liberal Federation; M. Mouraviev Apostol, delegate to the Russian Red Cross from England, and Dr. D. Soskice.

Letters were read, including one from Prince Kropotkin, who said that from the beginning of the war the whole Russian Nation had joined in defense of the country, and that from the outset they had known that the Nation would be brought into an open decisive conflict with autocracy. Many in England were astonished at the unanimity with which the revolution had been accomplished. The reason lay in the fact that for the past two and a half years the army had found its best friends in the Nation at large, which supported the army in thousands of ways, while the Government had shown its incapacity and also its pro-German tendencies. Under such conditions the army and the people stood together. The rapid success of the revolution was also attributable to the work which had been done by the municipalities, the local self-government and the great unknown mass of educated Russia. The main point for Russia, as for England, France and Belgium, was to drive the German invaders from the territories they had occupied, and which they showed no intention of evacuating until they were forced to do so. The Russians meant to retain their conquests of freedom, and surely the Russian people would consolidate them by a further development of the constructive work it had been doing for the last two years.

Lord Bryce, in the opening speech of the meeting, said they were in the midst of an extraordinary event, which might prove to be one of the greatest in European history. They met in a country which had been steadily working its way to constitutional freedom through the struggles of five centuries, to send greetings to a country which had achieved its constitutional freedom in five days. He drew their attention, in particular, to three things: the first was the smoothness with which the people of Russia had brought this revolution about; the second was the declaration of a clear, broad policy, embracing the extension of equal rights to all other branches of the Slavonic race, and to all the other nationalities in the Russian dominions. They recognized in that declaration that liberty was a greater security for any government than coercion; two other states which had still to learn that lesson were Germany and Austria. The third point related to the concentration of all their effort upon one aim, the supreme need for defeating Germany, which was as great a need for Russia as for any of her Allies. Although autocracy was still strong in Germany and Austria, already the trumpet note which had been sounded in Russia was beginning to reverberate in Germany, and that country already saw its own fate in the writing on the wall in Russia. In England all differences had been sunk for the sake of winning this war; it was the same in France and in Italy, and he hoped that it would be the same in Germany.

Mr. H. Fisher, M. P., president of the Board of Education, moved a resolution rejoicing in the liberation of the Russian people, greeting "the creation of a government by the people for the people" and expressing confidence that "free Russia will victoriously emerge from its present great crisis and take her place, when victory has crowned her efforts, side by side with her great democratic allies in the development of the free nations of the world." They saluted, in the new government, a body of men determined to bring this war to a successful issue. They acclaimed the entry of a great, heroic people into the sunlight of civil and political liberty. He was delighted to see that the new government in Russia had announced its determination to procure the liberty of two peoples in whom this country had long been interested, the Finns and the Poles. He believed that the seed had been sown, in this revolution, of a policy which would achieve the welfare and civil liberty of a great, heroic and enduring people.

Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., seconded the resolution. He himself, he said, belonged to a people who had suffered, not at the hands of the Russians, but of their government, he thanked the new government, in the name of his people, for the step they had taken in admitting them into the full citizenship of the country in which they lived.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, M. P., said the German Chancellor professed to see the hand of England in the Russian Revolution. He had been three years at the Foreign Office, and their doctrine was then that no independent peoples could yearn the fabric of liberty, except by working out their own salvation. Dr. Soskice said that the international office of the Russian Revolution would prove to be no inconsiderable part of its triumph and spoke of the gain to the allied cause

which followed the advent of freedom to Russia. He said that there was now no longer a peace-at-any-price party in Russia. The extremists in Russia had been heard of as a possible menace to Russian freedom, but he declared this no longer existed. The measures in Russia which had provoked the admiration of British statesmen had come, not only from the provisional government, but from the Committee of Soldiers and Workmen who were working side by side with the provisional government, and who had learned to be wise and moderate, and above all, humane. The resolution was carried unanimously.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF ITALIAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The marital authorization which the Sacchi Bill, to be introduced in the Italian Chamber, aims at nullifying, has deprived Italian women of some very elementary rights. For instance, if a woman's wages are capitalized they fall under the dispensation of marital authorization; a woman can make no gift nor sell nor mortgage real estate, nor can she lend money at interest, nor touch capital without her husband's authority. A husband, it is true, can give his wife authorization, but he has the right to revoke it. A woman can protest against her husband's opposition if the interests of herself and her husband are opposed, or if she is separated, the fault being on his side, or by mutual consent. A tribunal before granting the authorization must see the husband. The bill which has been put before the Italian Chamber provides for the suppression of the institution of privileges represented by marital authorization. It is divided into two sections; the first deals with the abolition of marital authorization, and the second provides for the equality of men and women in the exercise of the guardianship of children. It is the first bill of the kind to be introduced by a member of the government, though five bills have at different periods been presented by private members. The last of these was introduced by Sandrini in December, 1916, and was considered by the Chamber, but it was thought better to bring in a new bill, more comprehensive in its terms. The proposal is accompanied by an explanatory preamble, illustrating the historical and parliamentary precedents. It shows how the institution of marital authorization was considerably contested in Parliament when introduced, and that it is not in the least necessary for the preservation of the integrity of the family. Experience has, it is stated, in fact proved it to be often harmful in its effects. There is nothing at all like it in other European legislation except in the Code Napoleon and those codes which had been modeled upon it. There is no logical justification for the present almost absolute incapacity of women on questions of guardianship.

A deputation composed of the following well-known feminists, Signora Dr. Paola Tarugi, Dr. Vera Modigliani, Signora Laura Casarelli and Signora Romilda Trovati, and accompanied by a number of parliamentary sympathizers, was received by the Minister of Justice, Sacchi, recently. The deputation presented a resolution bearing on his bill and which was signed by all the principal women's national associations, including the suffrage federation, the association of women employed in the posts and telegraphs, and various philanthropic and industrial societies. It requested that the bill might be amended so that women might enjoy entire freedom to exercise all professions, and to fill all public offices for which they had been able to obtain the necessary qualifications, and from which up to the present they had been excluded. In the discussion which followed the statement of the women's demands, the Minister of Justice showed himself personally favorable to the greater participation of women in the liberal professions, and the public offices from which she was at present debarred. The Minister added that he would make no opposition to the additional proposals which would be laid before the parliamentary commission which is engaged in examining the bill.

ROME, Italy.—The parliamentary debate on Italian agricultural questions which has extended over three weeks has been brought to a close, and the statements made before the Chamber by Signor Raineri, the Minister for Agriculture, have met with the full approval of the majority of deputies. With regard to compulsory arbitration in cases of dispute between landowners and workers which had been advocated by some of the speakers, Signor Raineri stated that study of the question had led him to judge the reform still immature, but that if the field laborers needed further protection he would not hesitate to consider the means of giving it to them. He observed that all the nations were at present intent upon giving an impulse to the cultivation of land, and passing on to speak of the state of the wheat market throughout the world, he justified, upon economic and political grounds, the price of 45 lire a quintal for wheat fixed in Italy. The Minister pledged himself to promote a more extended use of agricultural machinery and pointed out that instead of relying upon importation as hitherto, certain

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FIRM STAND URGED ON RUSSIAN JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Implying Russian Jews to oppose a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers, American Jews, headed by Louis Marshall and including Henry Morgenthau, Jacob Schiff, Oscar Strauss, Julius Rosenwald, on behalf of American Jewish Committee, have cabled Foreign Minister Miliukoff at Petrograd:

"We are confident Russian Jewry is ready for the greatest sacrifices in support of the present democratic government as the only hope for the future of Russia and all its people. American Jewry holds itself ready to cooperate with its Russian brethren in this great movement," the message declared.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG LAUDS CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—At a meeting of war veterans in Massey Hall to celebrate the anniversary of St. Julien, a message from Sir Douglas Haig referring to the heroism and gallantry of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge read by Premier Hearnst aroused enthusiasm.

The message said: "Please accept for yourself and convey to the Government and people of Ontario, on behalf of Canadian forces in France, grateful thanks for message of congratulation, which they are very proud to have earned."

PLACE OF JEWS IN THE WORLD IS DISCUSSED

Jacob H. Schiff and Professor Boas Address Meetings Seeking to Adjust Affairs of Race to Conditions in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The place of the Jew in the world today and his rejuvenated aspirations for the future have been brought clearly into public notice once more by two meetings held in this city recently. Prominent Jewish thinkers addressed both meetings, and the influence of the Russian Revolution, with its freedom for the Jews, was evident in their utterances.

It was the revolution which largely persuaded Jacob H. Schiff, well known as an opponent of the movement for the establishing of a Jewish nation, to tell the League of the Jewish Youth of America that he thought the Jews should at least have a home of their own and that naturally that land would be Palestine. Mr. Schiff, who caused great surprise some months ago by announcing before the Kellihall in this city that henceforth he would have nothing whatever to do with Jewish politics, was careful to state that he did not believe there should be a Jewish nation, "built on all kinds of isms, with egotism as the first, and agnosticism and atheism among the others." But he was a believer in the Jewish people and their mission, and he thought now that somewhere there should be "a great reservoir of Jewish learning in which Jewish culture might be furthered and developed unhampered by the materialism of the world." Mr. Schiff said Jews in America were first of all Americans and must therefore do their duty to America first.

The greatest danger facing the Jew was racialism, said Prof. R. P. Boas of Whitman University before the Council of Reformed Rabbis, "that blind and unquestioning admission of one's superiority. To put the case as brutally as possible, racialism is uncritical egotism." Answering his own question, What can the Jew offer which will make against the mere expression of impulse and make for the concentration of energy? Professor Boas said:

"Judaism, genuine and vital, freed from extravagance and excess, from formalism and false mysticism; Judaism, that religion the heart and soul of which is law, magnetized by magnificent humanity. The Jews can justify themselves only as they become a priestly people. A responsibility for self-justification rests upon the Jew greater than rests upon any other people. He has dissented for 20 centuries; the time has now come when he must justify his dissent."

The Provisional Executive Committee for Zionist Affairs announces that Israel Zangwill, alienated from the Zionist movement since 1905, now favored the movement, because he believed the impending conquest of Palestine by the Allies would make the movement feasible.

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BAN ON EXPORT OF OATS

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factories now employed on war material would turn to the production of agricultural machinery after the war and that the battalions of motorists would form the mechanics of the future. An encouraging awakening of greater initiative was to be noted in local administrations, he said, many seeking to second the efforts of the Government by instituting agricultural training schools and other means. He also stated that the War Department had placed at the disposal of the food commissioner a large quantity of potatoes that had been requisitioned and which were to be used for propagation. Potato growing was being greatly extended, particularly in the southern provinces of Italy, while the amount of maize sown this year should give a yield that would compensate for any scarcity of wheat. With regard to beet-root growing for the sugar industry, Signor Raineri informed the Chamber that beet-root seed had formerly been procured in Germany, but that a special commission of practical experts had been sent to Kiev in Russia for the acquisition of seed and that this had now reached France via Archangel and would soon be in Italy. In reply to the objections that had been raised on account of the increased cultivation of hemp, Signor Raineri stated that hemp was necessary for Italy and for her allies, and that in any case the area of land devoted to it was not very great. Passing on to the question of copper sulphate, which had also agitated the country, he said that the amount used in Italy was about 300,000 quintals and that this amount was now practically covered by national production. With regard to financial assistance for redeeming land hitherto uncultivated, Signor Raineri recalled the provisions already made by Government and expressed the opinion that the question would be solved at no distant date by means of an association of landowners, following the example given by other countries.

AID IS ASKED FOR ARMENIAN REFUGEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is giving widespread publicity to the fact that actual hostilities with Turkey cannot prevent the distribution of relief to the needy of vast regions outside of Turkish dominions, and who are looking to the American Committee for means to sustain life. Channels for distribution are open and willing agents are ready to carry on the work as fast as funds are transmitted. The committee says: "The message from Berge concerning Turkey's action in breaking diplomatic relations with America is likely to produce the unfortunate result of increasing suffering. It may be true that the position of those actually living within the Turkish dominions will probably be rendered more hazardous by the diplomatic break; but there are hundreds of thousands of refugees who have fled from Turkey to regions under the protection of Great Britain and Russia in the Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, Egypt. "These are dependent upon American charity and alone require far larger sums than have thus far been contributed. The last cabled remittance of \$100,000 has been received and an imperative call has come for more funds. Another \$100,000 has been sent with absolute confidence that it will reach those for whom it is intended and who are in such dire distress."

RELIEF SOCIETY WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Forty-four thousand women, members of the National Relief Society of the Mormon church, have been called upon to take an active part in the conservation and raising of foodstuffs. The women are to form communities to raise foodstuffs.

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LIBERALISM AS A FACTOR IN BRITISH POLITICS

Lord Bryce Sets Forth Position Taken by Liberals on Questions of National Importance—Liberalism and Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Speaking recently at the National Liberal Club in London Lord Bryce, O. M., delivered a fine address on the subject of Liberalism, as an ideal which, he said, had come down to them enshrined in ancient and honorable traditions. Liberalism, he said, was not a matter of formula or of programs. It was "a spirit, an attitude of mind," and its traditions sprang out of the thoughts and deeds of the great men who had in time past been its exponents. In all bodies of men two tendencies were apparent. Some men were naturally cautious and indisposed to change. Others were bolder or more sanguine, and felt that constant efforts were needed to rise, and help others to rise to higher and higher ideals. There would always be, and there ought always to be, Lord Bryce contended, Conservatives as well as Liberals, and some of the wisest men he had known in public life were Conservatives who were in some things Liberal or even Radical, and Liberals who were in some things Conservative. Liberals, Lord Bryce went on, claimed, however, in general to represent the advancing and more hopeful tendency. To Liberalism England owed Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, and the Reform Act of 1832. And the same force was apparent when in 1877-78 Mr. Gladstone's efforts averted a war with Russia to maintain the rule of the Turks; when Liberals recognized that the time had come for granting a measure of autonomy to Ireland, and when in 1906-7 that self-government was extended to the Transvaal and Orange Free State which had proved of such incomparable value to the British Empire during the last three fateful years. Different as the circumstances were in these cases, Lord Bryce said, it was "the love of liberty, the faith in liberty, the open mind, and willingness to learn from experience, that in each of them prompted the action then taken."

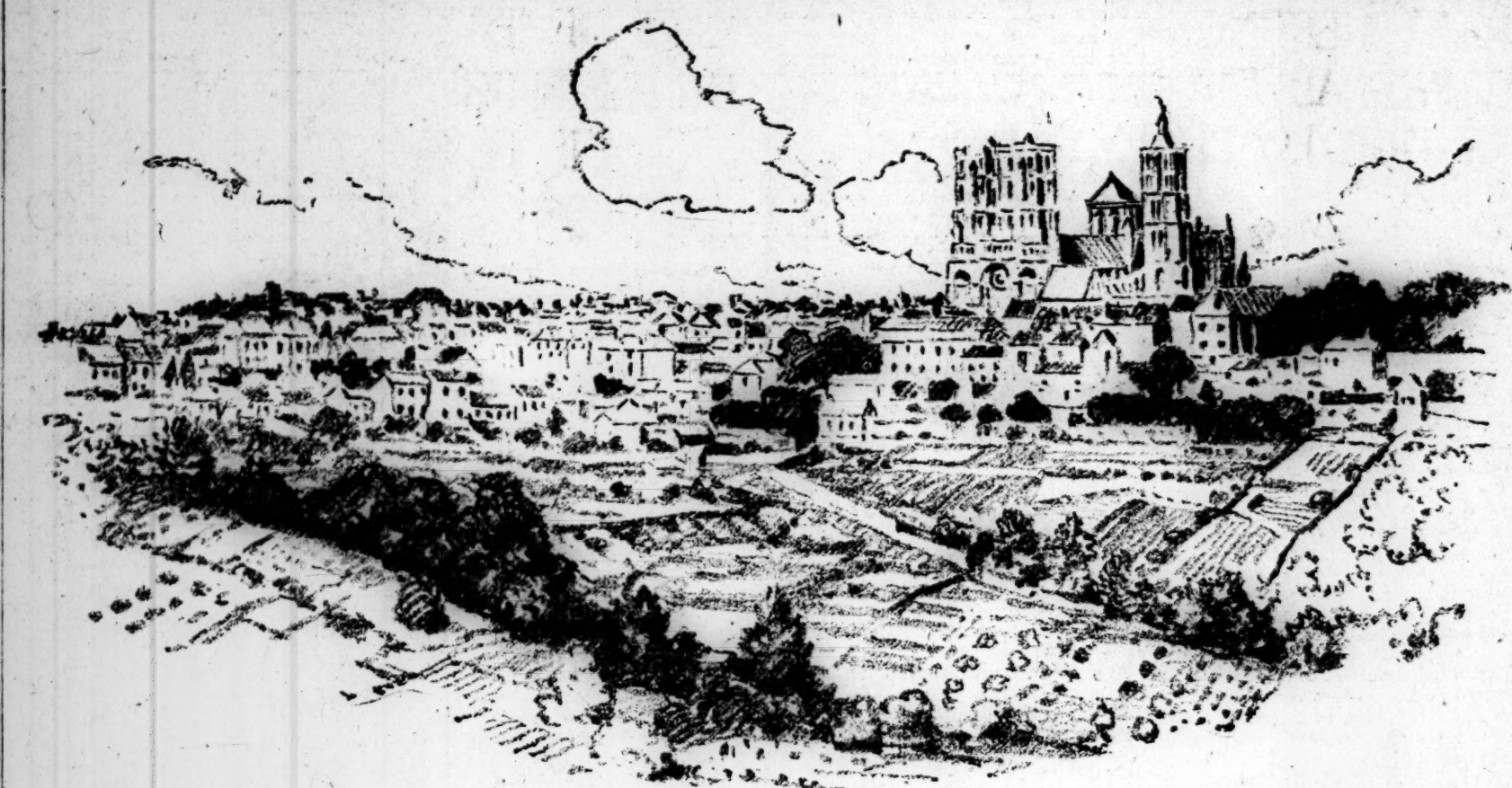
Continuing, Lord Bryce said that during his recent travels over the world three questions with which British statesmanship would have to deal, had impressed themselves upon him. One was the land question. Wherever he had traveled, the speaker said, he had found that nothing made so much for the general welfare of a nation, and for its political stability, as the division of the land among a large number of small owners cultivating their own farms. This, he said, was the strongest point of the United States and of Canada. The want of it was the weakest point in Spanish America. It was a source of strength in Switzerland and in most parts of France. It was one of the objects which Australia and New Zealand were making efforts to secure. After the war was over, Lord Bryce said, they must resume their efforts to establish it in Great Britain.

The second question was liquor. Nowhere, Lord Bryce feared, did intemperance work so much evil in any civilized and progressive people as in the British Isles. It was their "greatest national source of waste, of disease, of crime, of poverty, and of wretchedness."

A third group of questions, Lord Bryce said, were those connected with the conflict of labor and capital. This conflict, he declared, was world-wide, and everywhere experiments were being tried for the purpose of mitigating it. Some of these experiments had proved valuable and deserved study. In every country, he continued, it was found that what wise and impartial men desired was a sense of mutual consideration and comprehension of one another's sentiments, which should exclude violence on the one side and oppression on the other. In the competition of production and commerce which would come after the war, Lord Bryce declared, that nation would fare best which sought equity and social justice, and united its efforts for the common good instead of wasting them in the strife of class.

Going on to speak of protection versus free trade, Lord Bryce said that Englishmen who held by the ideals of liberalism would hold to free trade, because it was calculated to benefit the people as a whole rather than any class, because it rested on incontrovertible economic arguments, and because it was recommended to them by their own experience. The wealth which the war had shown to exist in British, and that immense mercantile marine which was now supplying their needs and largely those of France also, was the product of 70 years of free trade. It was alleged that military reasons after the war might oblige them to make some deviations from the system of free imports. Lord Bryce did not deny that such reasons might conceivably justify temporary deviations, but his advice was that Liberals should remain unwavering until they saw what conditions had become after the war, and till ample proof was given of the reasons that could justify such deviations. At present, Lord Bryce said, I hope for a victory so complete as to make it needless to think of them.

Lord Bryce then went on to consider a danger which he declared threatened freedom itself. Civil and religious liberty in the old sense of the term, he said, had been completely achieved. But liberty in another sense was men-



View of Laon
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Exclusive News

LAON BEFORE WAR

The clear April sunshine is warming the narrow streets of Laon in France, and dancing on the gray stones of the cathedral. Spring has come there as elsewhere in France, but how far the old hill fortress has altered in appearance since, in the summer of 1914, the tide of invasion closed in around her, cannot as yet be determined. Laon stands on a hill which rises sheer from the plain to an altitude of about 180 meters. The little River Ardon runs at its foot. The impression of inaccessible strength which the fortress must have presented when its medieval battlements were still intact, and when the modern heavy gun was unknown, can well be imagined. Impregnable for centuries to direct attack, it stood a vigilant sentinel watching a succession of marauders and invaders. A Gallic village in the time of Caesar, it owed its first fortifications to the Romans. The ascent from the plain to the fortress is steep enough to require the roads to be cut zigzag, and it is only of recent years that a lift has taken the place of the flight of steps which had to be mounted to reach the town from the railway station.

There is, or there was, in July, 1914, still very much which recalls the medieval life of the Laonnais cathedral town and fortress. Though the old ramparts have gone, there still remain some vestiges of them on the southern side of the hill, where has also survived the Thirteenth Century Ardon gateway which is reached by the Promenade de la Couloire. Further on is the Porte de la Cheneille, even more ancient than the Porte d'Ardon, and between the two is the Abbey of St. John, now used for the offices of the prefect. From the crest of the hill the view northwards stretches to Saint Quentin, westward are the Saint Gobain woods, and the hills of the Laonnais and the Soissonnais to the south. There are orchard and market gardens, as well as fields of beet. Laon more or less lives in the past, there is nothing of the modern industrial town about her, though she possesses a few sugar factories. Beyond the old church of St. Martin with its facade adorned by two minarets, was the Porte St. Martin, of which nothing but a ruin is left. A leaning tower marks the end of the enceinte; it is one of the old rampart bastions robbed of its battlements. Of the Abbey of St. Vincent, which existed in the time of Queen Brunehaut, there are still standing the Sixteenth Century abbot's lodge and some Thirteenth Century defense walls. By far the most remarkable building in Laon is the cathedral on the north side of the hill. The greater part of it is the work of Bishop Gautier de Mortagne, who held the see between 1155 and 1174. Four of its original towers remain, and as they have no spires, the cathedral curiously resembles a citadel. Between the little columns of the belfry on the western facade are statues of oxen, put there, it is said, by the builders, in honor of the patient animals which drew the stones of the cathedral from the plain to the top of the hill. The palace of the bishop is used for the Laon law courts. The cloisters still remain and the Ste. Chappelle of the palace which is older than the present cathedral. The former building perished as the result of the firing of the bishop's palace by the people who, in the Twelfth Century, set about securing for themselves a communal charter. They succeeded, after difficulties, and from 1239 their liberties were never interfered with. The history of the Laon commune is as interesting as that of any town in France. Time has dealt gently with many of the old houses: there is one in the Rue du Pourrier built by the Laonnais before 1200. It has tall chimneys which stand erect like columns, and curious windows. It was there long before the stone angel, holding the sundial, first looked out on to the market place of the Rue du Cioître.

POLISH SOCIALIST MEETING IN CRACOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—According to information received in Paris, a meeting of Polish Socialists was recently held in Cracow, and was attended by representatives of the principal labor organizations of Galicia, as well as by delegates from both Russian and Prussian Poland.

The situation created by the recent developments in Russia was discussed at length, while the delegates from Warsaw presented a report on the pressure exercised upon them by German emissaries. A number of syndicalists and Majority Socialists from Prussia had endeavored, they said, to obtain the adhesion of the Polish masses to the idea of a "so-called autonomous Poland" by promising ample financial support, and enlarging to the impoverished population on the benefits of a cooperative organization, and of paternal social legislation. These efforts, however, the delegates declared, had met with no success since it was recognized that their only object was to facilitate the recruiting of Poles for the German army. Today, they stated, nothing prevents us from holding out our hand to our Russian brothers who alone are able to guarantee our nation an era of liberty and prosperity. Our present attitude is dictated, moreover, not only by our interest, but also by the sympathy and gratitude which our working class and peasantry have always cherished for the great democratic nations of the west, especially France and England.

Meanwhile the Galician delegates, for their part, explained the conditions in which the new Emperor proposed to establish Polish autonomy, and expressed distrust of the scheme.

Details as to the resolutions adopted by the conference are not yet available, but it is known that the occasion marked a profound change in the attitude of the three Socialist groups which, on the eve of the European conflict, were in sympathy with Austria, and there is reason to believe that the meeting closed with a declaration of solidarity with the leaders of the reform movement in Russia.

VICTORIA AND THE FUTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victoria is realizing that the great demand on her primary products and on her jams, etc., will cease, to a large extent, after the war. Mr. F. W. Hagelthorn, Minister for Agriculture, intends to hold conferences with pig, sheep and cattle raisers, dairymen, poultry farmers, and wheat growers, so that every possible step shall be taken to increase primary production. One point emphasized by him is the falling off in the number of sheep in Australia by about 30 per cent in 20 years.

LOYALTY PLEDGE MADE FOR NEGROES AND THE INDIANS

Hampton Institute Trustees Pledge Support to Government in War Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAMPTON, Va.—The Hampton Institute Board of Trustees, of which William Howard Taft is president and Hollis B. Frissell, principal of Hampton, is secretary, passed the following resolution Thursday, at the forty-ninth anniversary celebration: "Hampton Institute, as a national institution, pledges its utmost support to the National Government in the present crisis, and with full confidence in the loyalty of the Negroes and Indians, the school will cooperate in every possible way to aid the policies of the President of the United States."

Dr. Frissell's call for a community meeting on preparedness to carry out Governor Stuart's idea of improving the food supply of Virginia and of planning for the better use of all the forces of the Old Dominion met with a hearty response. Ex-President Taft, Hon. L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; Allen W. Washington, president of the Negro Society of Virginia; John B. Pierce, in charge of Negro farm demonstration work in Virginia, and Lizzie A. Jenkins, in charge of Negro home demonstration work in Virginia, spoke to more than 2000 representative whites and Negroes, including members of the special Hampton party organized by Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York, a Hampton trustee.

PRIORITY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of misunderstandings that have arisen with reference to the meaning of the order as to priority issued by the Ministry of Munitions of War on March 8, 1917, and particularly to the paragraph defining class B certificates, the Board of Trade announce that manufacturers in the industries affected are free to carry on their ordinary commercial business as at present, unless and until they receive any orders accompanied by priority certificates A or B. So far as relates to export orders, it is not the intention of the Board of Trade to exercise their power of certification as a rule by dealing with particular orders, but by the issue of an official order specifying any industry in which they consider that production for export should have priority over production for home consumption, and also specifying the classes of orders to which this purpose priority must be given, subject to any limitations or conditions which may be laid down, and to the issue of a certificate by a Government department or other authority controlling any necessary materials, that such materials can be spared. Any such official order that may be issued will be general in character, and it will be unnecessary for applications to be made to the Board of Trade each time an exporter desires to secure priority.

SPAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—The newly published figures concerning the foreign trade of Spain last year exhibit some interesting facts. The total imports amounted to 1,281,000,000 pesetas, which was a slight increase over the previous year when they were 1,206,000,000 as against 1,050,000,000 in 1914. On the other hand, the exports for last year indicated an enormous increase as the result of the war, for while, in 1914, the figure was 880,000,000 pesetas, last year it was 1,383,000,000. In 1915 the amount was 1,258,000,000 pesetas. There has been a considerable and general increase in manufactured goods, while raw materials and foodstuffs have declined. In view of the general monetary situation and the curious results attending it, it need hardly be said that there has been a considerable increase in imports of gold in bars and coin. In 1916 as much as 335,000,000 pesetas in gold was imported, against 220,000,000 pesetas in 1915 and only 25,000,000 pesetas in the two preceding years. Spain has acquired from abroad, since 1915, no less than 575,000,000 pesetas in gold. So far as exports are concerned a considerable falling off in manufactured articles is noticed. The country's international commerce indicates an export balance on last year of 102,000,000 pesetas, including gold and silver.

FREEDOM OF CITY TO DOMINION ENVOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A meeting of the City Corporation was held recently at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which it was decided to present the honorary freedom

PASSPORT RULES ESTABLISHED IN BAHAMA ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of State has been informed that the Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued regulations regarding persons entering the colony.

Americans entering the Bahama Islands except when returning direct from a British West Indian colony, must present valid passports, properly vided, and having attached to them photographs of the holders. The use of false passports, the impersonating of another person through the use of his passport, the destruction or loss, by willful neglect of a passport, permitting the use of a passport by another, and the failure to report any violation of the regulations, are punishable offenses.

Missionaries and educators desiring to work in the Bahamas must first obtain permission to do so from the Governor of the colony. Seamen, who desert or are absent without leave from their ship, or who refuse to sail, unless upon reasonable grounds, are subject to summary arrest and punishment.

PROHIBITION URGED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—Delegates from England, Scotland and Wales attended the recent meeting of the Executive of the National Commercial Temperance League in the Leeds and County Liberal Club. Mr. Thomas, of Wrexham, presided at the morning session when Mr. H. Pennington, of Bradford, spoke on the work of the Bradford branch in war time. The Hood shield was later presented to this branch for having done the most progressive work during the year.

Sir William Middlebrook, M. P., president of the Leeds branch, presided at the annual meeting, held in the afternoon. After the reports of the national secretary, hon. treasurer and hon. press representative had been read, the following resolutions, presented by the various branches named, were adopted:

Glasgow Branch—"That this Council urge upon the Government and the Secretary for Scotland the desirability of prohibiting the supply and sale of spirits throughout Scotland, in view of the strong expressions of opinion from different parts of the country, and of the success of prohibition in certain areas under the Control Board."

Swansea Branch—"That this Council tender their thanks to Mr. G. D. Faber, M. P., and Mr. Tom Wing, M. P., for their resolution in the House of Commons 'requesting the Kitchen Committee to observe in the sale of intoxicating liquors the same restriction as imposed on the general public,' which was carried, but implores the Government to follow His Majesty's example, and banish liquor from the House."

Barnsley Branch—"That in view of the shortage of grain, sugar and other food supplies, and in order to safeguard the material and moral resources of the nation, this Council calls upon the Government forthwith to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as beverages in the United Kingdom during the period of the war and demobilization after the war."

Huddersfield Branch—"That this Council strongly protests against the action of the National War Savings Committee in preventing the assistance offered by our branches being utilized, by refusing supplies of literature, particularly the posters and circulars entitled 'The Nation's Drink Bill.'"

Franklin Mills FLOUR BREAD TOASTED

has a delicious wheaty flavor found in no other toasted bread

Get a sealed package of your grocer and try it. It is also sold in sacks and barrels and half barrels. Booklet of Recipes, including prize recipe for making Raisin Bread, mailed free.

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Sells Your Patrons for Their Well Known Brands of Flour—PEERLESS AND KANZONA

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Storage for silver and valuables at reasonable rates. COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 888 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

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COLGATE SERVICE, Inc. Cleaning, Repairs, and Renovations Residential Vacuum Service. 400 Beach

JAIL INMATES TO SOLVE OHIO LABOR PROBLEM

Shortage of Help in Railroad Yards of Youngstown Causes Liberation of Prisoners for Work as Freight Handlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Concerted action among city officials, Chamber of Commerce and railroad representatives here, has resulted in a substantial conservation of labor supply, virtual clearing of the city jail of prisoners and the prevention of impending railroad embargoes.

As a result nearly 100 city prisoners are now truckers at two of the larger railroad freight houses here, doing fine work and in the main glad for the chance to be busy and at the same time away from drink which most of them claim was the cause of their difficulties. Railroad officials, at first frankly skeptical of the experiment, are now satisfied that they have temporarily at least, solved a perplexing problem and one bidding fair to greatly inconvenience the city.

Announcement of the Erie railroad some days ago that inability to procure workmen to unload hundreds of cars of freight standing in Youngstown yards, meant that an embargo against inbound shipments of certain kinds would have to be placed, brought about the unique development. The traffic department of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by J. E. Wilson, an expert railroad freight man, proposed that city prisoners be put to work as freight handlers. With the consent of city officials the plan was soon set to work.

Prisoners are under police supervision while at work and of course, only men with minor charges against them are assigned for the duty. At night they are lodged in the municipal rooming house. As rapidly as sentences expire, the men are discharged. There is little likelihood that the plan will be abandoned at any time in the near future, so satisfactory has been its operation thus far.

In commenting on the experiment one of the parties concerned expressed the opinion that new way of handling minor offenders, is an example of the great amount of available labor in the country, much of the time disregarded, and of the further waste visited on the country by the saloon. Were the saloons closed hundreds of thousands of men would be rendered available for work, who are now incapacitated and in addition burdens on the community. It is believed in light of Youngstown's experiment.



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Dresses	22.75 to 144.75
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Underwear and Corsets especially designed for the Stout Figure.

Sizes 36 to 58 bust. Conducting our own workrooms, we are able to render not only low prices but such advantages as duplicating to measure with expert fitting and changing details to meet individual taste.

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Crepe Georgette Dresses

Women's

All Georgette—Georgette with Silk—Silk with Georgette

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Hundreds of dresses with this most beautiful of dress fabrics
Many made in our own custom workrooms by skilled dressmakers
Some in fine quality materials selected by Chandler & Co.
Many combined with taffeta, satin and foulard
Some reproduced after much higher priced models
Straight line dresses, Russian blouse, tunic and corsage styles
Straight line dresses, skirts, plain, draped, pleated, pocketed
Straight line dresses, deep tucks, beads, braids, emb'ys, laces
Straight line dresses with belts, narrow and wide; long tie sashes
Straight line dresses for afternoon, street and evening wear
Straight line dresses for graduation and class day
Straight line dresses, navy, copenhagen, gray, gold, beige, flesh, white
Women's dresses, third floor—Misses' dresses, fourth floor

More than four hundred dresses in about fifty styles, including:
A plain, long line model, pleated bodice, belt and long sash, 45.00
A misses' model, allover beaded blouse, tucked skirt, 25.00
Belted model, Georgette with coin spot foulard, panel style, 39.50
Russian tunic model, emb. in self color, quite youthful, 35.00
A custom made model, deep tucking, embroidered motifs, 35.00
A misses' model in white has deep tunic skirt, narrow tie sash, 39.50
A wide girdle, and deep flounce pleated skirt is featured at 25.00
Metal embroidery is elaborately used in a model at 55.00
A custom made model has metal emb. beading and filet lace, 65.00
A tunic dress of taffeta and Georgette is emb. in self and gold, 19.75
A misses' dress, taffeta skirt, tucked Georgette blouse, is priced 39.50
Long Grecian panels give unusual style to a misses' dress at 48.00

Navy Serge—Suits—Coats

Hundreds from our own selected quality men's wear serge

Fine quality serge, purchased months ago
Fine quality serge, direct from the mills
Fine quality serge, much below current prices
Fine quality serge, tailored street suits
Fine quality serge, tailored dress suits
Fine quality serge, tailored semi-dress suits
Fine quality serge, motor and travel coats
Fine quality serge, street and dress coats
Fine quality serge, school and college coats

A mannish tailored suit, pique vestee, 45.00
A semi-dress suit, vest and buckle, 45.00
A belted suit, smart cable stitching, 25.00
A narrow-shouldered suit, mannish lines, 35.00
A braid-edged suit, pique vestee, 35.00
A double-breasted, tailored suit, 35.00
A semi-tailored suit, braided, 25.00
A deep-collared suit, buckled belt, 35.00
A patch-pocket suit, button trimmed, 45.00

Stylish models in navy serge coats.
Seven of the best styles are noted.
A semi-fitted coat, side belt, 35.00
A full, swinging coat, long lines, 45.00
A misses' coat, gathered under belt, 22.50
A belted coat, heavy rope stitching, 25.00
A pleated, pocketed coat, scarf collar, 29.50
A sash-tie coat, tonneau pockets, 45.00
A cable-stitched coat, wide belt, 39.50

Stylish New Hats

Scores of Models
Hats—styles for matrons
Hats—styles for young ladies
Hats—styles for college girls

\$ 10

Scores of Models
Hats—conservative styles
Hats—youthful styles
Hats—ultra styles

The best styles Chandler & Co. believe possible at 10.00
The best qualities Chandler & Co. believe possible at 10.00
Probably the best showing of fine 10.00 hats in New England
Many materials as fine as those in quite expensive hats
Many materials secured at about half early season prices
Many smart styles in tailored hats
Many smart styles in hats for semi-dress occasions
Many smart styles in hats for dress or formal wear
Many smart styles in outing and motoring hats
Glossy black lisere hats, extremely fashionable
Flaring sailor hats, unique close hats and turbans
Clever suit hats—new and fashionable colors
Made wing or bow trimmed hats, lovely flower trimmed models
Banded hats in several late English types
Hats—most stylish—no charge for style

Beautiful hats, many made and finished by Chandler & Co.'s own skilled workers. The models are selected from the best sources, often after foreign originals. By reproducing these expensive hats in their workrooms, Chandler & Co. eliminate many multiplied profits.

Sheer Batiste Waists

Six stylish models
One, cluster tucks and ruffles
One, pin tucks, ruffled collar
One, high neck style

2.95

Six stylish models
One, pin tucks, colored trim
One, pin tucks, flat collar
One, ruffles, fine tucks

Eight hundred—nearly seventy dozen—on sale Monday
Styles and models selected during the past few weeks
All confined to Chandler & Co. for Boston.
Made from batiste of a very fine and sheer quality
Case after case of this batiste, purchased nearly a year ago
Batiste of a quality now hard to get at any price
Only last week there was an advance of about 30%—
now practically double the price which Chandler & Co. paid
Batiste of a sheerness resembling a fine French quality
Waists in six models chosen from more than a hundred
Some after hand-made batiste waists from Paris
Others after sheer linen waists shown at Palm Beach
Waists such as sold by specialty shops at much higher prices
Batiste waists at prices practically of a year ago—because
the batiste was bought a year ago—prices made a year ago

Chandler & Co. are probably among the few retailers in the country who are selling sheer waists of this fine quality batiste at the above price—Although there are eight hundred in the lot, there probably will not be a sufficient quantity to meet the demand before another lot can be shipped.

Sale Monday—Interior Decorator's Stock from Stetson Foster Co., Boston—and other purchases

Upholsteries—Cretonnes—Wall Papers—Furniture—Rugs

Mark-Down Fancy Table Linens—Mark-Down Undermuslins

NO ACTION ON SOCIAL BILLS RECOMMENDED

Legislative Committee Against
Moving at Present on Gov-
ernor's Program and Advises
New Investigating Board

In its formal report to the Massachusetts Legislature today, the legislative committee on Social Welfare recommended no action at the present session on Governor McCall's program of health insurance and age pensions, but recommends instead the appointment of a new commission on social insurance to investigate the subject further.

While the committee did not report today on the recommendations of the special Social Insurance Commission, which investigated last summer, it is understood that the view of the committee that no action should be taken this year on health insurance and age pensions applies to that part of the special commission's report as related to these subjects.

A resolve for a new social insurance commission accompanied today's report. It provides for a commission of eight members, two to be appointed by the President of the Senate, four to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and two to be named by Governor McCall.

The commission, reads the resolve, shall be for the purpose of further investigating the extent to which the financial needs occasioned by disability, the provisions for medical care among the wage earners and others of limited means, and the adoption of measures, can be satisfied or promoted by insurance.

"The commission shall undertake such investigations of health and working conditions and of existing systems of mutual, stock, fraternal, State and other forms of insurance in this Commonwealth and elsewhere as may be necessary to provide a sound basis for its recommendations, and shall submit a report including such recommendations for legislation, accompanied by drafts of proposed legislation, as it may deem proper, to the next General Court by Jan. 15, 1918.

"The State department of health, the bureau of labor and of statistics, and the Insurance department are hereby directed to cooperate with the commission and to render such assistance as is compatible with the proper conduct of their respective departments."

Other provisions in the resolve authorize the commission to choose its own chairman, to hold public hearings and give the commission power to summon witnesses.

The resolve reported today is based on Governor's social insurance recommendations, a bill of Senator Edward G. Morris for maternity benefits, a bill of Representative Roland Sawyer for a system of health insurance in the law providing compensation for injured employees and on a bill of Michael A. Davis, Jr., to establish a system of health insurance. All these recommendations and bills are set aside pending further investigation by the new commission.

SELECTIVE DRAFT PLAN IS UPHOLD IN HOUSE VOTE

(Continued from page one)

between 21 and 40 years old must know that he is liable to be called during the progress of this war. His country will determine when his services are needed and will notify him in proper time. That is the democratic, fair, equitable way."

Chairman Dent followed Mr. Kahn with the final argument for the volunteer amendment.

Representative Dent defended changes made in the bill by the committee, particularly that to raise the age limits. He spoke particularly against forcing into the Army boys who did not want to go to war and excluding others who sought to serve, as he declared the selective draft would do.

"Under this proposed system of selective draft," he said, "boys who desire to remain civilians always would have this sword of Damocles hanging over them during the ages when they are liable to be called for military service and at the same time the names of boys who desire to be soldiers may never be drawn from the box."

As Mr. Dent finished about 50 pro-volunteer members on both sides of the Chamber rose and applauded. Fully twice as many remained seated. Scores of members spoke under the rule permitting five-minute speeches on amendments. One of the first was Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, who broke his silence on the subject of conscription for the first time with an emphatic declaration in favor of the Staff bill.

Republican Leader Mann's speech

was a feature in the long debate in the House. His first remarks evoked cheering from the volunteer element, when he said those in favor of Colonel Roosevelt's request could easily give him that opportunity by voting for the volunteer amendment. But a moment later the applause came from the draft side.

"Those who favor the draft system," he said, "are utterly inconsistent to maintain that position if they give a special preference to a few adventurers."

"I have reached the conclusion that with the demands that may be made upon us in the war we are now engaged in, where for the safety and honor and dignity of the Republic we must smite the enemy, we ought to start right and make no exceptions and that we ought to adopt the system that all men are equally liable to service. Then there can be no draft hereafter in having been drafted into the service of the Government."

Former Speaker Cannon, supporting the volunteer plan, said that his investigations showed that 500,000 men could not be equipped within six months. He said the volunteers would come forward as rapidly as they can be equipped.

The House adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock until 11 o'clock this morning.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, made a three-hour speech last night in the Senate, summing up the argument for the bill. He said the volunteer system always had failed, and read from history to show Washington's troubles with it in Revolutionary days. "Lincoln was in favor of conscription," he added. "There were copperheads in every State of the Union during the Civil War and there are now."

Senator Stone wanted to know if the troops to be raised were to be sent to the European battlefields. Senator Chamberlain said he did not know. "If the Allies say they need them," he said, "I am in favor of getting behind them and sending the troops."

Near midnight, when the Senate was about to adjourn, Senator La Follette took the floor and announced his intention of speaking. He has pending amendments to strike out the draft provision and to submit the question of raising an army to a referendum.

Senator La Follette concluded his speech at 1:55 this morning, after having spoken two and a half hours, and the Senate recessed until 10 a. m., when debate on the measure will continue.

Mr. La Follette made a final plea that the United States exert its great influence to bring the war to an early conclusion, but said that it should not be drawn into an agreement with the Allies that would prevent it from making a separate peace with Germany.

"In the last few months," said Mr. La Follette, "we have done more to undermine democracy in the United States under the pretext of carrying democracy to the rest of the world than it is possible to repair in a generation of time. These are great days for democracy. We are going to draft an army and go over and shoot democracy into the German Government."

Though Senator Kenyon was one of the "willful men" who filibustered against the Armed Ship Bill, he heartily supported Friday the plan of raising the proposed army by selectivity. He also advocated giving permission to Colonel Roosevelt to carry the Stars and Stripes to the trenches in France at the head of a volunteer regiment to fight for world freedom alongside the French Tricolor.

To show the enormous profits certain manufacturers are reaping from the war Senator Kenyon presented a compilation of figures giving the net profits of eight steel, leather and powder companies in 1916 as compared with 1914. The United States Steel Company, according to this compilation, earned \$271,531,730 net in

1916 as compared with \$23,496,768 in 1914; Crucible Steel earned \$13,223,655 as compared with \$1,015,039; Bethlehem Steel earned \$43,598,968 as compared with \$5,590,020; Dupont De Nemours Powder Company earned \$82,107,693 as compared with \$4,831,793; Armour Company \$7,509,908 as compared with \$20,100,000; American Smelting & Refining Company \$9,271,565 as compared with \$23,352,248; Central Leather \$6,715,131 as compared with \$17,327,409, and General Chemical Company \$2,000,000 as compared with \$12,286,000.

Minor differences in the measure as it will pass the two Houses probably will necessitate a conference, but the bill is expected to be ready for President Wilson's signature by the middle of next week. Then the plans of the War Department, already carefully laid, will be put into operation.

A score of amendments have been offered to the Army Bill in the Senate, and they will have to be disposed of before the final vote can be taken on the main proposition. The chief amendments are those favoring an immediate call for volunteers. Then there are others proposing a change in the age limitations of the men called to the Army, others relating to exemptions, others to the question of prohibition, and to a referendum to the people of the United States upon the problem of selective or volunteer enlistments.

One amendment, that is to be strongly pressed, would permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise a division of volunteers to carry the United States flag to the battle line in France.

Another amendment, favored strongly by some senators, would provide for establishing tribunals, local, State, and National, to supervise exemptions under the Army Bill. It is claimed that this plan would do away with favoritism in making exemptions.

Equipment of 10 or more regiments of Indian cavalry as an integral part of the regular Army to be known as the North American Indian Cavalry, is also contemplated in an amendment.

ENGLAND LOOKS TO MIDDLE WEST FOR AID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—England looks to the Middle West of the United States to "rise up as the embodied spirit of freedom and save the world with its intellectual and material resources." This combined tribute, plea and confession of faith was made today by Geoffrey Butler, of the British foreign office, as the "consensus of opinion among the members of the British commission now here."

"Until we arrived here," said Mr. Butler, "the Middle West was to us a mystery. Since we have come it has been revealed to us. It is now as great a marvel as it was before a mystery."

"We have been impressed by its vastness, its freedom, its democracy and its resources so profoundly that we cannot but believe that when it fully realizes the fate Europe faces, it will rise up and save all Europe from obliteration precisely as the American Commission for Relief in Belgium has saved that unfortunate nation."

Mr. Butler was deeply moved when he said this. In conclusion he added: "England has not been always a popular nation. We are profoundly grateful for the open arms you have reached out to us. You have been mighty good."

ROAD TEST BILL ADVANCED

The Massachusetts Senate today refused to reject the bill providing that all applicants in the future for licenses to operate motor vehicles be given an examination including a practical road test, by a rising vote of 18 to 9. The bill will be placed in the orders of the day next Wednesday.

BILL BASED ON HAMPDEN ROAD ORDER INDORSED

Massachusetts House Committee
Returns Favorable Report on
Lomasney Measure for More
Power to Attorney-General

A favorable report was made in the Massachusetts House today by the House Committee on Ways and Means on the Lomasney bill as a substitute for the order for an investigation of the Hampden Railroad Corporation.

The measure provides that if the Attorney-General believes that a savings bank official has violated the law, abused his trust, injured the interests of the bank, or its depositors, or has been negligent in his duties, he may institute proceedings for the removal of such official for the enforcement of personal liability or such other relief as the case may require.

"Reference to the next Legislature" was reported by the committee on the bill providing for the appointment by the State Board of Education of a director of physical education to have supervision of physical education in the public schools of Massachusetts.

The same committee also reported "ought not to pass" on the bill to appropriate \$160,000 for certain improvements at the Framingham Normal school.

In the House today, the Committee on Public Service reported favorably on a bill to make the salaries of the

scrubwomen in the Suffolk County court house \$10 per week.

The Ways and Means Committee reported ought not to pass on the appropriation of \$162,000 for a building at the State infirmary, and \$3950 for real estate; on the appropriation of \$7500 for sewage filtration at the Westfield sanatorium; on \$7900 for a dormitory for former patient employees at the same place; on the bill to extend the lobby registration law to persons acting as counsel or agents before the Governor and council; on the appropriation of \$27,722 for addition to the power plant and laundry at the Lakeville sanatorium; on the appropriation of \$3000 for a pavilion for 20 patients at the same institution.

The House postponed to Wednesday by an almost unanimous vote, against the protest of Mr. Bartlett of North Attleboro, the Senate bill to prohibit the use of political party names on nomination papers by independent candidates.

BOY FARMERS TO LEAD ARMY LINES

CHICAGO, Ill. — A request has reached the board of education from Kankakee asking for from 75 to 100 boys, 17 years of age or more, to do farm work. The work that the boys do will be inspected and carefully graded, just as their school work is, by teachers sent into the country. It was announced.

It is planned to establish the boys in camps and on large farms where many of them may be employed. There will be regular army drill after working hours and they will get up and go to bed at bugle call. Three of these military farms are already planned, at Hanson Park, Cragin, and Mont Clare. The boys have offered to farm the Cragin school tract. The surface lines have offered free transportation to the boys.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Khaki and Service Clothes

For Patriotic Women Who Will "Do Their Bit" in Field, Garden or Red Cross Work

Morning and
Evening Salute

To the Flag

Promptly at 8:30 every morning our Avon Street Flag is flung to the breeze to the accompaniment of "To the Colors," played by a musician of the Jordan Marsh Company Home Guard Battalion.

The lowering of the Flag takes place at 5:30 each day to strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Seeds and Garden Tools

—Tested vegetable seeds of all kinds
—Malleable iron and steel rakes
—D. handle steel spade forks
—Steel spades
—Steel garden hoes
—Shovels, square and round points
—Contractors' wheelbarrows
—Cultivators
—Garden sets—consisting of hoe, rake, spade
—Fertilizer—nature's plant food
Second Floor—New Building

Khaki—

Riding Suits—Tramping Suits
Women Chauffeurs' Suits



Khaki Riding Habs with puggree 1.50



Khaki Field Habs 1.50

Other Khaki Suits at 15.00

Linen and Crash Habits at 16.50 and 18.50

A large variety of Sport or Walking Suits in wool jersey at 18.50, 25.00 and 35.00
For business wear or rough wear, Homespun and Tweed Suits in four different styles, at 25.00
Others at 29.50 and 35.00
Tailored Oxford Gray Suits, at 25.00, 29.50, 35.00

Navy Serge Suits still retain their popularity—excellent assortments in a wide variety of styles, at 18.50, 25.00, 29.50, 35.00
Taffeta and Satin Suits in a fetching model and of special value, at 35.00

Skirts
Practical—
Skirts
Beautiful—
For Women

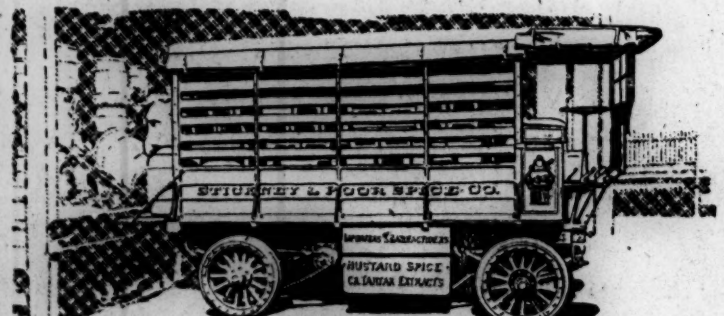
—Khaki Tramping Skirts, pocketed and belted; a special value 3.95
—Khaki Divided Riding Skirts 6.75
—Taffeta Silk Dress Skirt, draped sides. Special value 13.50
—Shepherd Check Walking Skirts 5.75 and 7.50
—New Summer Tub Skirts, in pique 2.95, 3.50
—New Plaided Skirts, in blue and white 16.50
—Box-Plaided Green and Yellow Plaid Skirts 15.00
—New Box-Plaided Striped Gabardine Skirts 8.75
—New Summer Tub Skirts—pique, gabardine and fancy novelties 3.95 to 10.75
—Corduroy Skirts, with pockets, in rose and white 5.75

Flags—

Cotton Flags (sewed stripes) 5x8—complete with pole, rope and holder. All boxed 4.50
Other Cotton Flags 2.00 to 8.00
Silk Flags 20¢ to 3.50

The ECONOMY of the Electric Truck

Fuel: From the standpoint of "fuel" it costs much less to drive an Electric truck than a gasoline truck. The price of Gasoline is increasing generally, while the price of Electrical energy is decreasing. Again, as Electric trucks are usually charged during "off peak" (night) hours, a special rate is made. This averages about four cents, or the equivalent of gasoline at twelve cents. Think of it!



THE CLEANLINESS OF THE ELECTRIC IS A FACTOR IN ITS POPULARITY FOR MOVING FOOD STUFFS.

Relative life: Any good Electric truck will last ten or more years. Most gasoline trucks depreciate very rapidly especially if city worked. Hundreds of G. V. Electrics from 8 to 14 years old are still in service.

Repairs: The few driving parts of the G. V. revolve so they must last longer than reciprocating parts.

Tires: The slower speed and even acceleration of the Electric allow tires to last 25 per cent longer than on most gas trucks. The G. V. Electric does not increase insurance on your buildings even when garaged therein.

These and many other economy features make it almost imperative to utilize the Electric if you would get the most from your city motor truck investment.

GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY, Inc.

Boston Office and Service Station:
590-92 Commonwealth Avenue

GEORGE H. HUDSON, Dist. Mgr. Phone: High 9480
General Office and Factory:
Long Island City, N. Y.

Six Models: 1,000 to 10,000 pounds capacity

Uniforms and Other Things for Nurses



—All-white Uniforms, in a variety of materials 2.25 to 4.50
—Striped Gingham Uniforms 1.95 and 2.50
—Blue Chambray Uniforms 1.95 to 2.75
—Nurses' Aprons—round bibs, 88¢
—Nurses' Fitted Aprons—without bibs 1.00 to 1.25
—Nurses' Kerchiefs 33¢ and 38¢
—Nurses' Long Soft Cuffs—a pair 1.75
—Nurses' Bibs—small, medium and large 50¢
—Nurses' Caps in several styles 29¢

Look for the May Sales beginning the very first day of May—there will be many VALUES worth while.

Gleanings from New England's Great Store

Women's Military Sweaters—that button up to the neck—slip-on style—plain and practical—in olive drab, ribbed weave 7.95

Other Woolen Sweaters, 6.50 to 17.50
Silk Sweaters, 19.50 to 45.00

Second Floor—Main Store

Women's New Cape Coats—stunning models in men's-wear serge or Poirer twill, lined or unlined, 18.50, 25.00, 29.50, 35.00

The assortment is unlimited in Women's New Coats for motoring, street or dress wear

Second Floor—Main Store

Make a Success of Your Garden—there are a score or more of Authoritative Books on Farm and Garden in our Bookstore.

Street Floor—New Building

Wear Your Flag—in the form of pin or button you will find it in all sizes in the Jewelry Section at prices ranging from 15¢ to 4.00

Smocks for Gardening

As Useful as
They're Pretty



—They come in Japanese crepe, poplin, galates and linen.
—In pretty colorings and in white with contrasting collars and cuffs—in all white and in stripes.
—Generous pockets for utility as well as for style are of the billiard patch, slit or full-skirted type. 1.00 to 5.00.

Garden Aprons

Garden Aprons of good heavy cretonne, with two large pockets, 1.50
Large Gingham Ties with long sleeves desirable for house, garden and outdoor work 1.00

THE BEST
GOLD STORAGE
FURS 3
MINIMUM SMALL ARTICLES 1.00
OTTO J. PIEHLER
SEE OUR SUMMER FURS

Esther
Lloyd Bldg.
23-24
88 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Jordan Marsh Company

PRICE POLICY OF PACKERS IS ADVERTISED

Attitude Toward Public Emphasized by Meat Industry at Variance With Congressional Committee Disclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At this moment, when the fixing of food prices is of first importance and meats appear to be coming in for a share of regulation, it is of interest to note what the price policy of the great Chicago packing houses has been up to the present time. There would hardly be a question raised on the point except for some widespread advertising which one of the largest houses did recently. This company spoke to the American public, at a large expense, of its "part in keeping down food costs" and of its "wholesome influence generally in keeping prices at true-value levels."

The attitude toward prices was set forth by Arthur Meeker, vice-president and general manager of Armour & Company, before a congressional committee last summer, if there be any need of illustration. It was during the course of hearings before the House Committee on Judiciary on a proposed investigation of the beef industries. The live stock raisers wanted the inquiry and the packers objected to it as useless. Congressman Borland and Mr. Meeker got into a dialogue. Mr. Meeker observed that his house had lost \$50,000 the week before because the price of dressed beef had gone down over the country. The Government report of the hearings, on page 184, then continues:

Mr. Borland—"Why did the beef go down wholesale?"

Mr. Meeker—"Because we could not sell it any higher."

Mr. Borland—"Why could you not sell it any higher?"

Mr. Meeker—"That is something you will have to answer. We sold it as high as we could."

The packers in the past have had to watch their own "true-value levels" not seeing that the price of meat did not get so high that it ruined consumption. There seems to be always a fine point beyond which the people will turn to substitutes. "The reported selling price of beef to the retailer," said Mr. Meeker, a few minutes after the conversation just quoted, "had gotten so high in the last month that it has curtailed even the consumption."

Besides the money that Chicago meat packers make in their own line, packing house profits are more or less busy multiplying themselves in other fields of business; that is to say, such profits as are not turned back into the packing business for its extension. The Armour, the wealthiest of the packers, have been leading factors in the Continental and Commercial National Bank since its beginning and are generally understood to remain so today. This bank, with capital of \$21,500,000 and deposits of \$270,000,000 and over, is the second largest in the United States. In the city's second largest bank, the First National, Morris is one of the leading influences. The Morris also own some State banks over the city.

The Armour Grain Company, operated independently of the packing company, is one of the two or three largest grain companies in the world, possibly the largest in the United States. It deals in all kinds of grain but especially in wheat, corn and oats. Its great central storage in this city

holds more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Over the country it is interested in a line of elevators known as the Neola Elevator Company. Altogether, it might be said incidentally, the packing house people are the greatest handlers of foodstuffs the world has ever known. They are the country's largest poultry and butter merchants, and their handling of eggs runs to very large quantities.

PRICES ARE LOWER SAY CHICAGO BUTCHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Retail butchers in Chicago have reduced prices somewhat, according to President Frank Folwell of the United Master Butchers Association, since the local association passed resolutions to "sell all food products at actual cost plus necessary operations and expense."

The resolutions urged the consumer to economy by cutting down as much as possible on credit, delivery and telephone calls, and quick transaction of business to save time of the clerks. The butchers asked that food held by speculators be confiscated by the Government and trading in futures be prohibited, and indorsed the establishment of maximum prices.

FOOD CONTROL BILL INTRODUCED TODAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration's food control legislation will be introduced in the House today by Chairman Lever of the Agriculture Committee. A Senate committee is preparing a similar bill for early introduction in the Senate.

The measure will incorporate Secretary Houston's proposals, made in a recent communication to the Senate, for laws for governmental direct supervision of food production and distribution. One bill would authorize the Agricultural Department to license manufacturing, storage and distributing concerns and, if necessary, to operate them for the public. Another would give the President power to direct the Council of National Defense or some other Governmental agency to fix maximum and minimum prices if conditions arise under which the Government deems it advisable.

A sum of \$25,000,000 is asked for the Department of Agriculture to use in carrying out the program. Officials hope it will not become necessary to fix prices, and they believe that that power conferred in the Government will in itself prevent the occasion from arising.

SENATOR BORAH NOT TO SERVE AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho announces that he will retire from the United States Senate at the end of his present term, which expires in March, 1919. He plans to resume the practice of law. Senator Borah is classed as a Progressive Republican, and has been mentioned for the presidency. In the recent war discussion in Congress he has stood firmly in opposing everything looking toward "entangling European alliances." The Senator is the senior member of the Senate from his State.

FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on the general increase in freight rates will be held before the Interstate Commerce Commission here, beginning May 7. It is expected the railroads will put in their case. Hearings will be resumed May 23.

LOANS TO ITALY AND FRANCE TO BE MADE SOON

Russia, Belgium, Cuba and Haiti Ask Financial Aid — Brazil Contemplating Application for Help During War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approval by President Wilson has been given to requests for immediate loans to France and Italy of two or three hundred millions which will probably be made within a few days. The Italian loan may be announced today and it is expected to be between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Indications are that a total of a billion will have been lent from proceeds of Treasury certificates by June 30 at the end of two months of participation in the war by the United States. This will be at the rate of \$6,000,000,000 a year, which is twice the sum provided in bonds in the war finance measure. Entente needs, moreover, now seem likely to bring up to \$1,500,000,000, the sum lent by June 30.

France will receive between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000, probably the larger amount. Before the end of next week the loan should be in Ambassador Jusserand's hands.

The Administration has definitely decided to continue its loans to Entente governments pending the issue of bonds, the money being raised by the issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. It is likely that Secretary McAdoo will issue another block of \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 before the end of next week through the Federal Reserve banks.

Revised estimates of Entente needs indicate that the amount they will require prior to June 30—the date tentatively set for the receipt of proceeds for the first bond issue—will be nearer \$1,500,000,000 than the \$1,000,000,000 originally estimated. To meet these requirements certificates of indebtedness may be issued by the Treasury Department in blocks of \$250,000,000 ever, two weeks, instead of every three weeks. The program is as to this and other details, however, as still in a tentative stage.

Seven nations have applied directly for loans or indicated that they would appreciate them—Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Cuba and, to the surprise of many administration officials, Haiti. In addition, it is reported, that Brazil, contemplating war with Germany as the result of the diplomatic break, has sounded informally the sentiment of officials with a view to determining whether her application for a loan would be favorably received in case of war.

Brazil's need for funds, it is understood, is chiefly for the development of her industrial and agricultural enterprises which might be placed, in some degree, at the disposal of Entente governments in case of war. Brazil is one of the largest producers in the world of rubber, an article of prime necessity in modern warfare.

Haiti, whose affairs are at present under the administration of American naval authorities, has shown, through her leaders, it is understood, distinct friendliness to the American Government since the commencement of hostilities with Germany and is seeking funds.

Belgium still remains silent although intimations are understood to have been delicately conveyed to her Government that an application to this country for financial assistance would

receive quick and friendly consideration. There is no definite idea in the minds of treasury officials as to what her financial needs are, if any.

Russia's needs probably will be the next taken up by the Administration with a view to advancing such financial aid as may be immediately imperative. The financial program with respect to Russia, however, may remain in tentative form until the American commission soon to go abroad shall have made at least a preliminary report as to her requirements.

Meantime Secretary McAdoo and his assistants are formulating for President Wilson's consideration a tentative program showing what the Entente governments could give them with a radical departure from the broad outlines of its present financial policy.

CARNEGIE HEROISM. MEDALS ARE AWARDED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—There were 22 acts of heroism recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its spring meeting here. In one case a silver medal was awarded, and there were 21 bronze medals. Four of the heroes lost their lives and to the dependents of two of these pensions aggregating \$840 a year were granted; to the dependent of one of the others who lost his life the sum of \$500 was granted, to be applied as the commission may sanction.

The New Englanders rewarded, all with bronze medals, were: Lester H. Vinal, Jefferson, Me., 15 years old, for saving Newman C. Morrill from drowning, June 25, 1915; Henry Clough, 204 Main Street, Saco, Me., for saving an unidentified woman from being killed by a train at Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 13, 1913.

John L. Hurley, 168 Lebanon Street, Malden, Mass., for attempting to save Samuel Peters from electric shock, Oct. 20, 1913. Loreto Camarra, deceased, died attempting to save Fred H. Robinson from drowning at Boston, Mass., June 24, 1916. Medal to father at Popoli, Italy.

D. Christopher Mahoney, deceased, 17 years old; passed away while attempting to save D. Joseph Breen from drowning at Lynn, Mass., July 9, 1916. Medal and award to father at Revere, Mass.

OTTAWA SUFFRAGE URGED

TORONTO, Ont.—At a conference of the Liberal Associations of the counties of Wentworth, Norfolk, Halton, Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland, Brant, Oxford and also of Hamilton City, the Hon. George P. Graham said it was the duty of the Liberal Party at the first possible opportunity to make general the franchise for women.

GERMAN CAPTAIN PUT ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY

German Naval Captain and Others Are Charged With Fomenting Strikes to Disrupt Allies' Ammunition Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first day of the trial of Franz Rintelen and six others on the charge of conspiracy to foment strikes in munition plants to disrupt the Allies' ammunition trade was marked by repeated but vain efforts of the defendants to cause delay.

When court adjourned, 25 men had been in the jury box and 13 had been excused. Neither side had exercised the right of peremptory challenge. The case will be resumed at 10 o'clock Monday morning and will continue, Saturdays included, until it is finished. The defendants named with Rintelen include former Representatives H. Robert Fowler and Frank Buchanan, David Lamar and Frank S. Monnett. It is charged that, through Lamar's National Peace Council, alleged to have been mainly financed by Rintelen, they brought about labor troubles in munition plants and among dock workers handling shipments.

Lamar, known as the "Wolf of Wall Street," brought from Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he is serving a term for impersonating a Government officer, elected to serve as his own counsel. He objected to being placed on trial on the ground he had been "kidnaped" by Federal officers and brought to court against his protests. He contended the court had no jurisdiction under the circumstances to try him, but was overruled.

TEXAS BAREFOOT CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BURNET, Tex.—Business men of Burnet have organized a barefoot club, each member on joining being required to take a pledge that he will begin going about his work barefooted on May 1, or pay a forfeit of \$1 a day, the money so paid to go to the American Red Cross.

GERMAN SHIPS REPAIRED

COLON, Panama—Repair to the four German steamers recently seized here are virtually complete. The steamers are the Grunewald, Prinz Sigismund, Sachsenwald and Savola.

LAW POINTS FOR OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the meeting of the American Society of International Law on Friday the organization pledged the services of its members to the Government to instruct reserve officers in training camps on the rules of war and of international law. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, was among the speakers.

ESTIMATES PUT IN FOR WAR EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Wilson today submitted to Congress estimates totaling \$2,314,246 for war expenses. The items included \$1,000,000 for guarding and maintaining interned enemy aliens. An item of \$750,000 was asked for 403 additional employees in the department's employment bureau.

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP

Fileene's

The women's shop has 200 suits—no duplicates in Boston



Rose crepe shantung, \$75. Embroidered taffeta, \$85. Poirer twill, \$39.50.

Colors you won't see everywhere, linings and styles you won't see everywhere.

Three-piece country club suits, \$75, \$85 and \$95.

Gingham and pongee suits, \$35 and \$45.

Embroidered taffeta suits, \$85.

Captivating navy blue serge suits, designed and made by Jeanne Lanvin, \$300.

Tailormade of tricotone (a good tailor makes tricotone look like an altogether different material than it looks in the hands of an ordinary fellow), \$55, \$65, \$75.

Serge and gabardine tailormades, one or two of a kind, \$45, \$55, \$65.

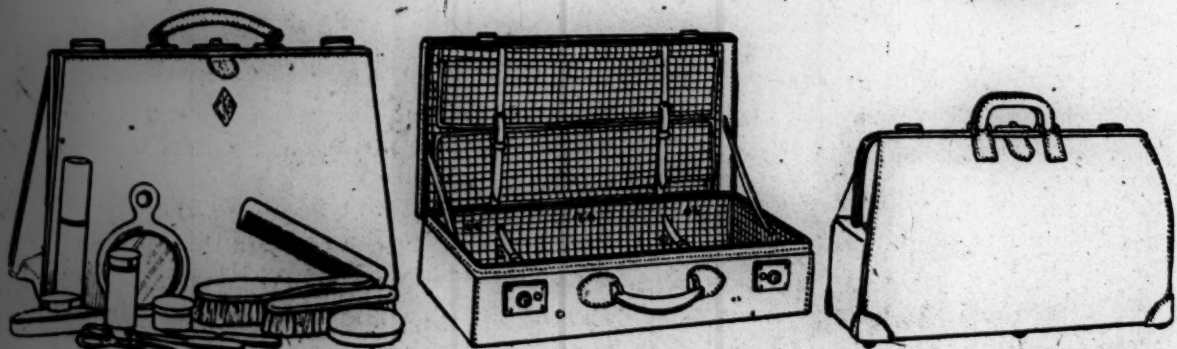
(Fileene's—Mail orders filled—5th floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

Aesop's Fables

A Dog carrying a piece of Meat in his mouth saw the reflection of it in the Water and snatching at the Shadow lost the Meat itself.

Imitation Cross goods have the shadow but not the substance.



Travelling Bag, "Victoria" design, for women, in black morocco leather, moire silk lining, twelve complete white celluloid fittings, gilt mountings, 16-inch size. \$33.00

Monograms to order from \$2.00—as shown, \$3.50

Suit Case, for men, tan hide leather, white stitching, checked linen lining, shirt pocket in cover, clothing straps in body; sizes: 24-inch and 26-inch. \$19.00—\$20.00

Travelling Bag, for men, tan grained hide leather, "Windsor" design, box body, reinforced corners, double handles, checked linen lining, two pockets, slide fastening and lock, sizes: 16-18-20-inch. \$23.50—\$25—\$26.50

Travelling Set, for men, black goatskin, satin lining; collar pouch, 7-inch diameter, draw-string opening, outside pocket for studs; handkerchief case, folding, design, slide flap, snap fastening, 6x7 inches; tie case, folding design, snap fastening, 14x5 inches. Complete. \$6.50

For the Motor: Robes, Pillows, Motor Restaurants, Thermos Kits, Hat Boxes and Gloves.

Mark Cross Company

145 Tremont Street, near Temple Place, Boston
NEW YORK—404 FIFTH AVENUE—233 Broadway 59 Regent Street—LONDON
World's Greatest Leather Stores

Hundred
Page
Illustrated
Catalogue

Experience

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

Big Four \$850
Light Six \$985

Prices Effective April 1st, 1917

Light Fours
Touring . . . \$695
Roadster . . . \$680
Country Club . . . \$735

Big Fours
Touring . . . \$844
Roadster . . . \$835
Coupe . . . \$1250
Sedan . . . \$1450

Light Sixes
Touring . . . \$985
Roadster . . . \$979
Coupe . . . \$1385
Sedan . . . \$1585

Willys Six
Touring . . . \$1455

Willys-Knights
Four Touring . . . \$1394
Four Coupe . . . \$1659
Four Sedan . . . \$1920
Four Limousine . . . \$2159
Eight Touring . . . \$2950

Advance in price, Big Four and Light Six models, May 1st next—deferred until that date account too late to correct advertisements appearing in magazines circulating throughout the month of April.

All prices f. o. b. Toledo Subject to change without notice "Made in U. S. A."

Back of this season's new Overland Big Fours and Light Sixes are a direct line of nine preceding models from which they were developed.

They directly continue the line of models that made the Overland name stand in the public mind for integrity of value.

Overland policy has steadfastly sustained that integrity of value in the car throughout its entire service in the hands of owners.

Over three hundred thousand of these cars are now in use and the helpful advice of their owners and of the more than four thousand dealer and factory-branch organizations that sold and served them is largely responsible for the balanced greatness of this season's Big Fours and Light Sixes.

Their new beauty, their perfected easy riding qualities, their proven sturdiness and mechanical excellence, their admitted tire, fuel and oil economy make them worthy of the confidence we enjoy, that they will still further enhance Overland prestige.

They embody the wisdom of the unmatched Overland experience in building cars of this type.

They are dominant values, cars of proven dependability and sterling worth.

As long as we have them for delivery before May 1st, the prices are \$850 for the Big Four, \$985 for the Light Six—thereafter \$895 and \$1025.

CONNELL & McKONE CO., Distributors

PHONE BACK BAY 5730-5731-5732-5733-5734-5735-5736-5737
Retail Salesroom, 533-539 Commonwealth Ave. Service Station, 109 Brookline Ave.
Manchester, N. H. Branch, 1306 Elm St. Worcester Branch, 753 Main St.
Lynn Branch, cor. Exchange and Spring Sts.



The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles and Light Commercial Cars

BOSTON GREETSVISITING FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS

Spontaneous and Cordial Welcome Is Given Veterans Who Are to Assist in Military Instruction of Harvard Students

French Army officers who have been detailed by the Government of France to assist in the military instruction of the Harvard students were accorded a spontaneous and rousing welcome on their arrival in Boston yesterday afternoon. Thousands of cheering citizens lined the route of the parade and the Harvard Regiment acted as an escort of honor to the officers. In the evening the Harvard Club of Boston gave a reception to the officers in the main hall of the clubhouse.

In full uniform the 13 companies of the Harvard Regiment were drawn up outside the South Station to greet the officers. Headed by the regiment band and with the flags of the United States and France and the emblem of the university floating side by side directly behind the automobiles containing the six officers, the parade moved through the business section, was reviewed by city officials at City Hall and by Massachusetts officials at the State House and terminated at the Harvard Club, where the officers reviewed the regiment.

At the reception at the Harvard Club the speakers included Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard; Maj. Paul J. L. Azan, senior officer of the detail; Lieut. Jean Giraudoux, Odin Roberts, president of the club, and William S. Hall '69. The other officers were Maj. J. de Reviere de Mauny, Capt. Adolphe Dupont, Lieut. A. Morize, and Lieut. M. de S. Jarny.

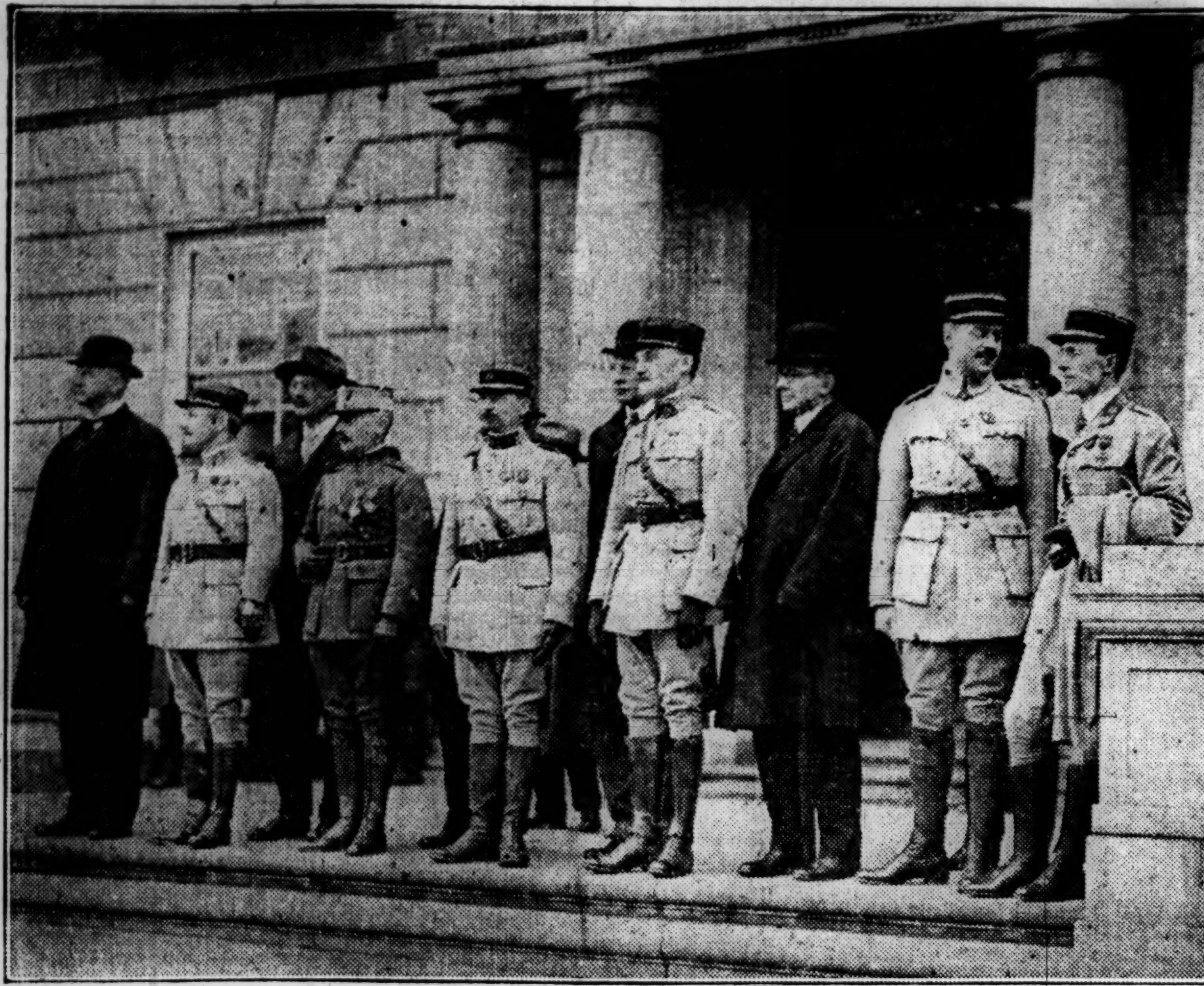
In responding for the officers Major Azan said that they had been called from the front to the United States and hoped that their work would be of practical benefit. "Both nations are fighting for the identical causes of liberty, humanity, and civilization and we will gain the victory by working together," he said in conclusion.

President-emeritus Eliot said that he asked the officers what the French soldier believed he was fighting for. "For France, for home, family, friends, honor, and that France may no longer dread what she had dreaded for 45 years, another attack on her life and liberty they told me," he said. He then quoted extracts from President Wilson's messages which he said indicated the lofty grounds on which the United States was taking its stand beside France and her allies.

"We have had the chance to send some money and munitions to France, but none of these contributions satisfy us," he said. "We cannot pay the debt of the Revolutionary War in any of those ways, and nothing will satisfactorily pay our revolutionary debt but the expenditure of American blood and lives. To France which struck the first blow at the feudal system and at absolute monarchy we want to show what Lincoln called in his Gettysburg address 'the last full measure of devotion.'"

After referring to the services of Lafayette to the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, President Lowell said: "The visit of these French officers to give us their services in the midst of this terrible war is the beginning of one of these events which will outlast the memory of us all. The officers are sent by a sister republic which has borne the suffering and the heat of the conflict to one which is now going to do it. We are proud of the future which this war opens before us and we are proud to grasp the hand of France."

Lieutenant Giraudoux spoke of the service Harvard men have given to France in the war. "What we bring to you," he said, "is our experiences fresh from the war. War is horrible, but it is also a wonderful thing and it is a



French army officers who will instruct Harvard men and members of reception committee. The six officers from left to right are: Maj. P. J. L. Azan, Maj. J. de Reviere de Mauny, Capt. A. Dupont, Lieut. M. de Jarny, Lieut. A. Morize, Lieut. Jean Giraudoux.

crime to hate it if it means liberty." Expressing the gratitude of the Harvard Club to the French officers for their mission, Mr. Hall said in part: "In these dreadful years through which your countrymen have already passed, some of us have bowed our heads because our hands have been tied by the official neutrality that could never bind our hearts. Now, at last, our hands are free. Henceforth, our men and yours shall march together and ours will be with you until the last print of the clover hoof shall be wiped from the fields of France."

A tribute was paid to the French Army by Mr. Roberts in welcoming the officers to the club where they will make their headquarters. "What we cherish most, the freedom and happiness of our people, were conserved for them by the brilliant heroism of the French Army in achieving the miracle of the Marne," he said. "It is given to us now to receive as our guests, officers of that splendid army, who came to us to teach our sons."

From many public and private buildings throughout the city the flags of United States and France were floated side by side yesterday. At the State House the flag of the Commonwealth was added to those of the two nations. City Hall was also decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Tricolor. Harvard Hall where the reception was held last night was profusely adorned with the flags of the Entente Allies. The parade left the South Station to the strains of the "Marseillaise," the reception was opened with the singing of the French national air by the alumni chorus, and it closed with the singing of the "Marseillaise" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" and a university cheer for France.

Through the assistance of Ambassador Jusserand the French officers were secured to assist in the military training of the Harvard students when the United States War Department was unable to furnish officers. Their expenses are borne entirely by the French Government, and while many members of the Harvard Regiment will go to Plattsburg for training on May 8, it is expected that there will be a military camp at Harvard in accordance with the plans which are being developed by the War Department and the university authorities. Until the departure of the Plattsburg contingent the Harvard students will continue their drill and the French officers will begin their duties today. In case no camp is established at Harvard other provisions will be made for the officers, as President

Lowell said last night that the officers were sent directly to Harvard. At the regular meeting of the Commercial Club at the Algonquin Club on Tuesday evening the French officers will be the guests of the club.

FIRST NEED OF ALLIES IS FOOD; NEXT IS COAL

(Continued from page one)

the submarine menace has not been fully developed, but it is known that Secretary Daniels is planning further conferences with shipbuilders to speed up the construction of destroyers, the type of naval vessel generally regarded as most effective against undersea craft. It is known also that American naval experts in their conferences with the visiting officers of the British and French navies are considering various proposals for American cooperation in developing means to fight the submarine.

Administration officials are understood to feel that the Government is free to concentrate its resources now on smashing the blockade because the other elements of the President's war program are well on their way to accomplishment.

The members of both missions have been impressed, and do not hesitate to say so, with the unreserved offer of all the resources of the United States toward the object for which the

enemies of Germany are fighting.

The conferences now going on, therefore, are directed towards the solution of the questions here set forth. The Cabinet meeting Friday had before it the question of providing for the Allies \$500,000,000 a month for six months, or more. With this financial aid immediately, and the commencement of a steady flow of foods as soon as wooden ships now building are available, the missions are most hopeful.

Marshal Joffre spent part of the day at the War College, and M. Viviani called on the justices of the Supreme Court, while Mr. Balfour of the British mission held conferences and prepared his report to the home Government on the reception given the mission and the progress made thus far. His report, it is said, bears out all that he has made known to the United States public relating to the cordial relations between this country and the United Kingdom.

It has been definitely decided that the French mission will visit Philadelphia, New York and Boston before its return to France. The possibility of a western tour has not been decided, although many of the mission desire to go to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans. Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani have pressing duties in France, and the necessity of their early return may prevent any extended stay in this country.

The French mission program for Saturday is: 1 p. m.—Luncheon at Assistant Sec-

retary of State Phillips for M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat, Marquis De Chambrun, Mr. Simon, Mr. Hovelaque, Lieutenant-Colonel Fabry and Lieutenant-Colonel Remond.

5 p. m.—Tea at French embassy. 7:30 p. m.—Dinner by the Attorney-General for M. Viviani. Dinner by the Secretary of War for Marshal Joffre. Dinner by the Secretary of the Navy for Admiral Chocheprat.

9 p. m.—Reception at the Army and Navy Club by Secretaries of War and Navy for the mission.

On Sunday the members of the mission will go to Mt. Vernon on the Mayflower and place a wreath on the tomb of Washington.

Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani will visit the Senate on Monday at 12:30. M. Viviani probably will address the Senate briefly.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES MEET

Members of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies held their annual meeting at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain this morning and this afternoon are trying the birds in the Arnold Arboretum together with members of the Brookline Bird Club. Officers elected at the meeting are: President, John Ritchie Jr. of Cambridge; vice-presidents, Norman S. Eastman of Fall River and J. H. Norton of Portland, Me.; secretary, James H. Emerton of Boston; treasurer, Miss Della I. Griffin, director of the children's museum. Reports of the 25 societies comprising the federation were given this morning and officers and committees told of the work accomplished during 1916. The next meeting will be held in Providence, R. I., in the Municipal Museum, in Roger Williams Park next fall.

PONY LICENSES GRANTED
Malden, Mass.—At an executive session of the Board of Aldermen and the aldermanic committee on public welfare last night 11 "pony express" licenses were granted, an increase of two over last year. The licensing committee submitted no report to the aldermen for consideration.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE GUARD
CONCORD, N. H.—The State Military Emergency Board, appointed to arrange for the organization of a State guard, has announced plans for the formation of a body consisting of 12 companies of infantry, with a maximum strength of 66 each, and one machine gun company of 53 men.

MANCHESTER CITY FARM FOR GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Manchester's entire city farm of 100 acres has been plowed, harrowed and partly fertilized and will be divided among the 702 applicants for garden plots, this work having been done at the expense of the city.

The State Agricultural College at Durham is to issue leaflets containing instruction regarding growing vegetables and will have them distributed among the gardeners of the city, free of charge. It is also planned to have free lectures on the subject a little later, here, by instructors at the college.

The Manchester School Board has voted to employ the services of an instructor from the college, who will remain in the city through the summer months and teach the children practical gardening.

AMERICAN GUILD OF BANJOISTS MEET

Members of the American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists and Guitarists are in Boston for their annual convention. There will be a meeting of the board of directors, in the Copley Plaza tonight and tomorrow evening there will be an artists' recital in the hotel. During the four days that the guild is in session there will be an exhibit of a group of new instruments at the Copley-Plaza.

In the exhibit will be seen a new type of Irish harp, modeled after that made famous by Tom Moore. From the West will come an assortment of mandolins, mandolas, and mando-cellos in perfecting which several years have been spent. Another novelty will be what is called the soprano-voiced banjo. The annual festival concert will take place in Jordan Hall, Monday evening. The Harvard Banjo Club will take part in this event.

MIDDLESEX CLUB
Patriotic speeches and songs, as well as addresses on Gen. U. S. Grant and Gen. Robert E. Lee, featured "Grant Night" of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Somerset last night. About 400 members of the organization were present. The guests included Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Louis A. Coolidge, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury; the Rev. M. Ashby Jones of Augusta, Ga., chaplain of the Middlesex Club, and Prof. Edwin C. Bolles of Tufts College.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS CHEERED IN MIDDLE WEST

Fifty Thousand Applaud Former President—Scores Those Who Marry to Avoid Service

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fifty Thousand people lined the route over which Theodore Roosevelt was escorted on his arrival here today and greeted him with cheers.

"I would not want to indulge in personalities," said Colonel Roosevelt when informed of the disagreement between Mayor Thompson and the Council over extending an invitation to the French hero to visit Chicago. "but I sincerely hope that the invitation is extended, and that General Joffre comes. I came to Chicago to make this speech because Chicago has always been the storm center of my past," he said.

"There are two classes of people in Chicago, the Americans and others. The sooner the others get out, the better. I don't care what nationality or from what country a man comes, as long as he is a straight American. If I am permitted to raise my division, I hope to get a large percentage of members who are wholly or in part German. I am part German myself. But they must come in as Americans or not at all. We are fighting with France for civilization and humanity, and every American worthy of the name will join in the struggle."

When asked his opinion of the "slacker bridegrooms," more than 5000 of whom rushed to the license clerk's office in the early days of the war declaration, Colonel Roosevelt smiled and said:

"Well, I'm for any man who marries as a preparation for war, but those who hide behind skirts to avoid military obligations should be expelled from the country."

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR VETOES SKETCH BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden Friday vetoed the bill introduced by Representative Robert R. Jackson, one of the Negro members from Chicago, which provided that any representation by motion picture, sketch, lithograph or play of any hanging or lynching shall be unlawful. The bill went through the House without any organized opposition, and was passed in the Senate by 33 votes. Governor Lowden killed it without any comment whatever.

Paine's



Hangings and Decorations Like Sunlight

Radiantly bright and cheerful, in tune with nature's Springtime dress. A transformation easily attained for one's summer home.

The method is this—Drop into Paine's Drapery Shop,

Select from a lavish collection of fabrics and hangings—

Take advantage of the no-charge service of able decorators—

Have the curtains, loose covers, canopies—anything one desires—made-to-order in workrooms on the premises—

And presto—one's home is "dressed-up" for Summer.

The prices moderate—Satisfaction guaranteed—

American-Made Cretonnes, 25c to 75c yard.

Imported Cretonnes, 50c to \$1.50 yard.

Hand-Blocked Linens, \$2.50 to \$7.00 yard.

Madras, novelty laces and scrims, 25c to \$2.00 yard.

Hand-Drawn Lace Curtains, \$1.50 to \$10.00 pair.

Muslin and Scrim Curtains, \$1.50 to \$7.50 pair.

Samples and Estimates Promptly Furnished

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston



BUY CLOTHES for SERVICE and STYLE

STYLE is the smile on the face of Quality. SERVICE is the proof that the smile is genuine—not a subtle mockery hidden in fabrics of little worth.

MACULAR PARKER CLOTHES

are now, as heretofore, the expression of a standard of material, workmanship and style which can be depended upon to yield the purchaser service and becomingness in brimming measure.

SUITS: \$28, \$30, \$32, \$35 to \$50
OVERCOATS: \$25, \$30, \$35 to \$40

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND SUMMER

SALE OF SUITS

A Special Purchase of 112 New Spring Suits will be placed on sale Monday, April 30

Two Lots \$25 and \$37

Regular prices \$45 to \$95.

The best lots, we believe, we ever offered so early in the season.

Tailor-made Suits, Semi-dress and Dress Suits, silk, satin, and jersey suits, serge, tricotine, gabardine, burella, gunniburl and homespun suits. A few are samples, but most are regular stock in a range of sizes from 34 to 44. The best and most desirable fabrics. Best and most desirable styles. Plenty of navy blue, also black, tan, beige, gray, green, rose, gold and Copenhagen blue.

\$45 to \$95 Suits. Now.....\$25 and \$37

MILLINERY

SPRING MARK DOWN

Special for Monday

A large assortment of seasonable hats in the Desired Styles and Colorings. Prices have been \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.

Now, each\$10.50

R. H. STEARNS CO.

G. WILDES SMITH INC.

It Is Time For A Tailored Suit
And Today Is The Day To Buy It

We are now showing Late Spring and Summer Styles in Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Coats in the popular Fabrics both in Dressy and Sport Models.

Special Prices are marked on our high grade Novelties in Suits and Coats.

Our Styles are quite exclusive and marked at a low margin of profit on account of the small expense of our 5th floor location.

Cold Storage and Remodelling of Furs at reasonable prices.

508 Lawrence Building, 149 Tremont Street, Boston

MOTOR BOATS ARE PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT

Twelve Craft in Service Given Free of Charge for War Period and Eight More Offered, Says the Navy Yard

Twelve motor boats now in United States service patrolling the New England coast or being used in other ways in the first naval district have been given to the Government free of charge for the period of the war, it was announced at the Charlestown Navy Yard today. Eight other boats have been offered under the same conditions by patriotic New Englanders and are awaiting acceptance, as the contracts are drawn up although not yet executed.

Three months are expected to elapse before the order for a temporary discontinuance of recruiting for class 4 of the Naval Reserve will be rescinded, said Commander Mitchell today. More men are not wanted in this class until those already enrolled can be equipped, trained and put on duty. Experienced seafaring men for classes 2 and 3 are still in demand, however. The First Naval District up to noon today had enrolled in the reserve 309 officers and 3519 men.

A detail of nine officers from the Naval Militia and class 2 of the reserve was made up today and sent to Portsmouth, N. H. These officers will assist in training the force of 1700 bluejackets, reservists and Naval Militia now in camp at Portsmouth.

Sunday work at the Charlestown Navy Yard will not be going on tomorrow except in a few instances, as the great rush of work there has ceased to some extent. Four hundred new men were taken on for work in the shops at the yard during the week just past.

Seed Prices No Higher

Prices for staple seeds are not expected to go any higher, nor will there be any shortage of the seeds, it was announced today at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at the State House. The price for the best quality seed potatoes has recently dropped to \$3.25 a bushel in 10-bushel lots f. o. b. Boston. Instances of higher prices are believed to be due to the fact that smaller quantities were bought at a time. Neighbors can cooperate and make up an order for 10 bushels and so get the best price.

All golf clubs in Massachusetts are to be asked to cultivate all their spare land this year. Corn and beans are recommended as the best crops for golf clubs to raise. The Lynn City Council has been petitioned to abandon all work on street improvements this summer and devote the men and tools in raising vegetables on public and private land.

Belgian Day at Milton

Milton is celebrating Belgian Day today as a beginning toward raising \$1000 to give each of the 1000 Belgian children in the towns of Arps-Quereb and Lubbek one extra meal a day for one month. New England has been asked by the commission for relief in Belgium to contribute one extra meal a day for the 20,000 children in the Louvain region.

Other cities and towns in Massachusetts, in addition to Milton, that have agreed to take care of children in definite communes of Belgium are Springfield, Holyoke, Malden, Northampton, New Bedford, Concord, Belmont, Taunton and Amherst, and other cities and towns are soon to follow their example. The program in Milton consists of a concert and vaudeville show at the Town Hall this afternoon, together with the sale of badges and pennants.

Syrians Plan Flag Raising

Boston Syrians are planning a flag raising, a parade and a patriotic mass meeting for Sunday afternoon. The flag raising will be held at 4 o'clock at the Syrian-American Club, 17 Hudson Street, from which point there will be a parade to the Municipal Building at the corner of Tyler and Oak streets, where the speaking is to be held. Mayor Curley will speak at the flag raising, and Elias Shamoun will preside at the mass meeting. Speakers at the mass meeting include State Treas-

urer Charles L. Burrill, representing Governor McCall, the Rev. A. M. Rihbany, Mrs. C. C. Ely of the Red Cross, Rasheed Abdelnour, who is to talk in Arabic; Maj. T. Q. Ashburn, U. S. A., of Ft. Banks; Sergt. Naseeb Maloof, Miss Theodora Skaff, Miss Naseria Tradd and Michel N. Maloof, Harvard 1914, chairman of the committee arranging for the affair.

Recruiting Is Brisk

Recruiting for all branches of the United States service was proceeding at a fair rate today after a rather quiet day yesterday. The Navy has been offered a room in the Chelsea City Hall to be used for recruiting purposes, but will not be able to take advantage of the offer at present because of a shortage in men available for substitution duty. It was announced today that the U. S. S. Virginia at the Charlestown Navy Yard has so far this month recruited 637 men. A Marine Corps substitution will be opened in Worcester May 1. Officers in charge of the Boston station have been offered the use of an automobile by the New Hampshire Public Safety Committee for a week's tour of the cities and towns of New Hampshire for recruiting purposes. The committee will provide transportation of recruits as far as Portsmouth, N. H., from which point they will be sent to Boston to be enrolled.

REICHSTAG HEARS REPORT ON U-BOATS

BERLIN, Germany (Friday, via London).—A confidential statement in regard to the progress of submarine warfare has been made by Vice-Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Navy, to the Reichstag Main Committee, in the course of discussion of the naval budget. An official statement regarding the Minister's communication was given out here today, showing that he told the committee the success of the submarines continued to be great and their losses small.

Reports already at hand showed that a favorable result could be expected for the month of April. The reduction of tonnage at the disposal of hostile nations, he said, was taking place with mathematical certainty, thereby increasing the lack of foodstuffs, while the want of pig props had made itself felt in the sharpest manner. The Minister continued: "Notwithstanding the sharp censorship in Entente countries, sufficient news has reached us to show that the U-boats have hit a vital nerve of England, and through her of her allies. The London Morning Post of April 16 says the number of English boats really sunk has been kept secret, but that the scales are inclining toward Germany, and that this gain probably will increase in mathematical progression. This is significant. The Navy has fully realized the expectations on which the proclamation of the sea barrier was based, and it has no doubt that in a conceivable time England will suffer the consequences."

GERMAN PRESS TALKS PEACE "GUARANTEES"

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday).—Germany's conservative newspapers are now talking guarantees against encroachments on Germany's territory as necessary to any peace agreement.

Today's Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) carried a long editorial discussing the semi-official Vienna declaration that Austria was willing to forgo all annexation plans in event of peace. "It is quite different in Germany," the newspaper asserted. "Our armies invaded Russia. Nevertheless, Germany is ready for peace without taking Russian territory. But she must have territorial guarantees."

A number of other Berlin newspapers expressed similar sentiments.

TURKS RETIRE IN MESOPOTAMIA

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The official statement concerning Mesopotamian operations issued by General Maude yesterday reads:

During the night of Tuesday the Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps retreated hastily up both banks of the Shatt-el-Adhem toward the Jebel Hamrin hills, whence they issued a few days previously. Twenty more prisoners were secured. This force, after its second fruitless attempt to interfere with General Maude's operations against the Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps on the Tigris, was reported entrenching in the foothills of the Jebel Hamrin range, where our troops are in touch with them.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

tion but are making good progress. The fighting continues.

The official British statement issued from headquarters in France last night reads:

There is nothing of special interest to report from the battle front. Yesterday this activity in the air was again marked. In the air fighting, seven German airplanes were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. One hostile balloon was destroyed. Six of our airplanes are missing.

Yesterday forenoon's statement reads: The Germans made a minor unsuccessful attack last night against our positions in the neighborhood of Fayet, northwest of St. Quentin. Their troops were driven off with loss after sharp fighting and they left a number of prisoners in our hands.

During the night we captured the quarries on the eastern outskirts of Hargicourt. The enemy troops fled hurriedly, abandoning rifles and equipment.

Other successful local operations were made by us in the neighborhood of the Arras-Cambrai road and on the spur between Rouex and Gavrelle. Important enemy positions were captured by us at both points.

Northwest of Lens a German raiding party was caught by our machine gun fire and it failed to reach our trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Saturday).—The War Office communication issued last evening says:

There has been marked activity on the part of the two artilleries in the region northwest of Rheims. In Champagne no infantry action has taken place, and the day has been comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

Aviation: During the day of the 26th instant three airplanes were severely damaged and forced to land or fell within our lines.

During the night of the 26th-27th one of our groups of bombing airplanes dropped numerous bombs on the stations and bivouacs in the region of Ribemont and Crecy-sur-Serre (Aisne).

Belgian communication: The customary artillery fighting has taken place on the Belgian front.

Army of the East: On the 26th instant two violent counterattacks carried out by the Bulgarians against positions captured yesterday (Wednesday) by the British troops were repulsed. In the region of Monastir and the Tchernia River artillery fighting is reported.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. ROME, Italy (Saturday).—An Italian official statement issued yesterday says:

Austrian aircraft continued active yesterday on the Trentino front and as far as the upper valleys of the Carnia. Artillery actions and minor patrol encounters occurred on the Trentino and Julian fronts.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Saturday).—The Norwegian Government's pro-

posals for restricting the freedom of the press, the rejection of which on recommendation of the Storting committee was followed by the resignation of Mr. Urbye, Minister of Justice, also imprisonment up to two years for anyone who should publicly incite the people to hatred of a foreign country or its Government or who should describe them in terms inimical to friendly relations. The proposals also included fines up to 100,000 kroner or imprisonment up to one year for anyone giving information as to the secret meetings of the Storting or its committees, or who divulges confidential documents or information or publishes information contrary to the country's interests.

HARVARD CLASS DAY PROGRAM

According to the announcement of the Harvard Class Day Committee, of which Harrie H. Dammun '17 of Arlington is chairman, there will be no change in the usual commencement week program this year. In a statement issued today the committee says that the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by President Lowell on Sunday, June 17, at 4 p. m. in Appleton Chapel. The sermon will be followed by a reception to the seniors by President and Mrs. Lowell.

On Monday the Phi Beta Kappa oration and poem will be given at noon in Sanders Theater, and the senior spread will be held the same evening. Class day exercises will begin with services in Appleton Chapel at 9 a. m. Tuesday, and at 11 o'clock the seniors will attend the delivery of the class poem and ode in Sanders Theater. The Stadium exercises will begin at 4 p. m. and the usual dances and singing by the Glee Club in the Yard will be held in the evening. No exercises and award of diplomas and honorary degrees will be made in the Stadium on Thursday morning.

ROBINSON SEMINARY

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Robinson Seminary Club was held at the Thorndike last evening with about 40 guests present. Miss Mary A. Connor of Brookline, president of the club, presided. The following officers were elected: Miss Elizabeth H. Richards of West Somerville, president; Miss Dorothy E. Connor of Arlington, secretary and treasurer.

MILK BILL IS ADVANCED

On a rising vote of 13 to 7 the Massachusetts Senate today passed to be engrossed the bill relative to the classification and grading of milk. The Senate reconsidered the action by which it passed to be engrossed the bill defining pasteurized milk. Then further consideration was postponed until Wednesday.

ALIENS TO MOVE ON JUNE 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1 has been fixed as the date when unauthorized alien enemies will be required to move from residence within the half mile zone around munition plants and military reservations. After that date they will be liable to arrest, unless they have permits.

GOVERNOR'S VETO SUSTAINED

Governor McCall was sustained by the Massachusetts Senate today in his veto of the bill giving a preference of 5 per cent in civil service examinations to applicants who had military or naval service.



One Hundred Years Old

A Story in Weekly Chapters

TODAY it is our privilege to open the great Book of the Century and find on each of its one hundred pages a chapter dealing with the history of this house.

John Hancock Pray was 26 years old when, in 1817, he established the business his name still honors. Boston was then a hoop-skirted, silk-tiled and rag-carpeted New England metropolis of 40,000 persons.

Success was pronounced and permanent, due to the fact that Mr. Pray treated his public with unvarying fairness and intelligence. Such policy was a legacy bestowed upon his sons and their successors, and by them emulated.

The history of this store parallels so closely the story of Boston's growth that we think Monitor readers will be interested. Therefore we shall offer it in several weekly chapters, the first to appear one week hence.

John H. Pray & Sons Company

646 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St., Boston

SIMPLE METHOD OF FIXATION OF NITROGEN SHOWN

Chemists Club Told of Discovery Which Will Aid Munition Manufacture

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Institute of Chemical Engineers at the Chemists Club, Prof. John E. Bucher of Brown University talked on the fixation of nitrogen, which means getting nitrogen from the air into chemical combination so that it may be used for the production of explosives, munitions of war, dyestuffs and generally in chemical industry.

The speaker said he had discovered that nitrogen will combine with an alkali and carbon in the presence of iron as a catalyst and produce the cyanide. What this means is that he mixed soda ash and powdered iron or iron ore—either will do—and powdered coke together and heated them in an ordinary furnace, ran air through the furnace, and the result was cyanide of soda with the iron uncombined. The iron had acted as a chemical parson to combine the nitrogen of the air with the soda and the coke. No electrical power is

needed, no heavy outlay, no costly materials: the whole thing may be carried out anywhere at apparently very low cost.

The sodium, by the use of steam, will turn into bicarbonate of soda and ammonia and if you give the chemist ammonia to start with, he has his fixed nitrogen there and can make nitric acid or fertilizer or any one of a thousand other things out of it.

The great thing, said the speaker, is that here appears to be a way of doing what chemists have been after for 40 years without any other raw materials than coal, iron, soda and air, and without the need of water-power. There are engineering details that are not worked out or not yet proven in practice, but the basis is there.

GOLD WATCH FOR PATROLMAN
John J. Courtham, a mounted patrolman connected with Police Station 16, was presented with a gold watch and chain by James Lyons, a boy whom he rescued from Muddy River on Jan. 7. The presentation was made at Station 16 last night in the presence of the officers and patrolmen of both the day and night forces at the station, and Captain Goods made the formal speech.

NEW FIVE-CENT ENVELOPE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Post Office Department is issuing an amber-colored envelope bearing a 5-cent stamp, in response to the requests of exporters from time to time.

Our System of Dry, Cold Storage of Furs

Excels all others because the air at a very low temperature is kept in constant circulation—very beneficial to furs.

RATES 3% With Minimum Charges

Called for and Delivered Tel. Beach 5110

Lamson & Hubbard

92 Bedford St., Boston

A New Blouse Shop at 9 Temple Pl.

That will sell blouses of a very superior character at exceedingly low prices, accomplished by eliminating the expense entailed by charge accounts and deliveries.



Blouses that would ordinarily sell elsewhere from \$3.00 to \$7.50 will be sold here at

\$2 to \$5

Specializing at \$5

No blouse will be sold for more than \$5.00 regardless of its value, and at this price you will find at all times many wonderful and exquisite models.



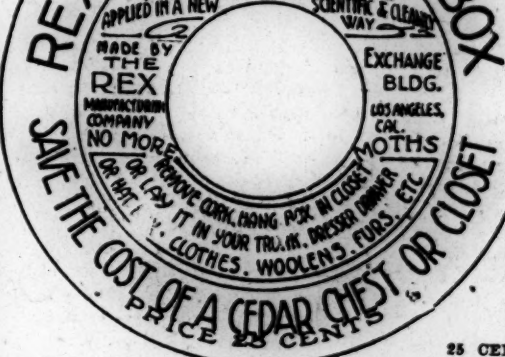
Blouses You Should See

The special showing this week at

\$2 \$3 \$5

The Blouse Shop Ltd 9 Temple Place

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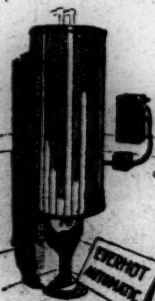
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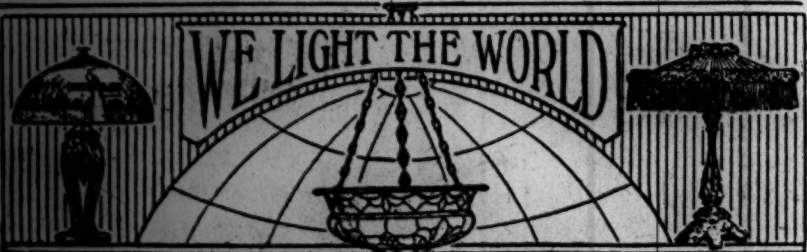
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BIG ATTENDANCE
AT THE POLLS ON
TUESDAY URGED

(Continued from page one)

tricts in each case, are: Third Barnstable, Jerome S. Smith of Provincetown; sixth Berkshire, Charles Giddings of Great Barrington; fifth Bristol, Dwight F. Lane of Dighton; first Dukes, William J. Look of Tisbury; second Essex, Edward R. Hale of Haverhill; twentieth Essex, Augustus P. Loring of Beverly; twenty-third Essex, Horace I. Bartlett of Newburyport; third Franklin, Frank L. Boyden of Deerfield; first Hampden, Thomas W. Kenefick of Palmer; sixth Hampden, John L. Kilbon of Springfield; fourth Hampshire, Roland D. Sawyer of Ware; eleventh Middlesex, Edward J. Robbins of Chelmsford; eighth Norfolk, George Franklin Willett of Norwood; sixth Plymouth, Robert T. Delano of Wareham; twenty-sixth Suffolk, Daniel H. Coakley of Boston; thirteenth Worcester, Clarence W. Hobbs Jr. of Worcester; fourteenth Worcester, Josiah B. Shattuck of Worcester and Frank P. Dresser of Worcester.

Among the 32 candidates for delegates-at-large, there are several natural groupings because of certain policies favored or opposed by the respective groups. These have been set before the voters in the form of "slates," the more conspicuous of which have been the slates favoring and opposing the initiative and referendum.

The "initiative and referendum slate" is as follows: David I. Walsh, Joseph C. Pelletier, Sherman L. Whipple, Josiah Quincy, Matthew Hale, George W. Coleman, Joseph Walker, George W. Anderson, James T. Moriarty, Patrick H. Jennings, Charles B. Strecker, George H. Wrenn, Walter A. Buls, Arthur D. Hill and Daniel R. Donovan.

Opposing this group is the "anti-initiative and referendum slate," as published by the Committee on Publicity, an organization of citizens headed by Francis Peabody to promote the interests of the group. This slate is made up as follows:

Charles Francis Adams, Albert S. Apsey, Charles J. Barton, John L. Bates, William H. Brooks, Charles F. Choate Jr., Charles W. Clifford, Louis A. Coolidge, John W. Cummings, Edwin U. Curtis, Frank E. Dunbar, Samuel J. Elder, Wilmet R. Evans Jr., Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Nathan Matthews of Boston and Moorfield Storey.

The two slates together include all the candidates for delegates-at-large, except former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, who has been running on a platform of "war prohibition." His name appears in a partial slate framed by the Prohibition State Committee, the personnel of which follows:

Former Gov. John L. Bates, former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, Joseph Walker, George W. Coleman, Wilmet R. Evans and Matthew Hale.

An "anti-prohibition slate" has also been made public with the qualifying statement that all its members do not necessarily oppose prohibition. "Some of them were included because it was believed their legal experience would prove helpful in altering the Constitution. This slate was arranged by Dennis D. Driscoll, secretary of the League of Union Employees of the Liquor Traffic in Massachusetts, and is as follows: Charles Francis Adams, John W. Cummings, Edwin U. Curtis, Daniel R. Donovan, Samuel J. Elder, Patrick H. Jennings, Nathan Matthews, James T. Moriarty, Joseph C. Pelletier, Josiah Quincy, David I. Walsh and George H. Wrenn.

Among the candidates in the congressional districts also there are those who are championing a particular issue or cause. Among them is Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of the Newton Theological Institution, a candidate in the thirteenth district, who has made the antireflection amendment the leading issue of his campaign, which has been general throughout the district.

The Rev. Edward Tallmadge Root of Somerville, a candidate in the ninth district, also has championed this amendment to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes.

John A. Kellher, recently nominated for sheriff of Suffolk County by Governor McCall, issued a statement last night formally withdrawing as a candi-

date in the eleventh congressional district. In a public communication, Joseph Walker of Brookline, one of the candidates for delegate-at-large, today openly espoused the war prohibition movement.

A statement was made public today over the signatures of former Governor David I. Walsh and Edward A. Filene urging voters to support the initiative and referendum slate of candidates for delegate-at-large. "The initiative and referendum," says the statement, "are the Constitutional reforms which are fundamental to all the other reforms which may be desired by the people of the State."

"As President Wilson and former President Roosevelt and all the distinguished and forward-looking men of the country have repeatedly pointed out in their public statements, the initiative and referendum are emergency measures by which the people can do what a business man does, when his agents fail to carry out his orders. As a matter of fact, its results show that in the 21 states where it has been adopted, even in the very brief period of its trial, it has tended to make the Legislature responsive to public opinion, so that the people have found little necessity for invoking its power."

"The initiative and referendum work out in this way, because the special interests constituting the so-called invisible government with their lobby, find it quite a waste of labor and expense to continue the control of a Legislature, when the people can at any time overrule it and act for themselves by the initiative and referendum."

"It is being steadily adopted by the progressive, democratic countries of the world. Already more than one third of our American states have adopted it. No State or country which has once tried it has ever abandoned it."

An opposition statement also came today from the Committee on Publicity which is backing the "anti-initiative and referendum slate." Says this statement in part:

"The committee is unalterably opposed to the election of pledged delegates—delegates who have surrendered to any newspaper, any political organization or any faction their independence of action upon any question likely to come before the convention."

"It regards the convention as a deliberative body, the primary duty of which, as stated by President Lowell of Harvard, is to examine the present Constitution, and try with an open mind to discover how far it has failed to bring the results expected by its framers, how far any of its provisions have been outgrown, and in what way it can be improved."

"To this end it would send to the convention only such men as have demonstrated, both in private and public life, their fitness to represent the interests of all the people in dealing with the many vital problems that must be considered; men who have steadfastly refused to determine their future action by preconceived opinions, based, perhaps, upon insufficient or misleading information, but who are free to decide every question after investigation, discussion and deliberation, in the light of all the facts as they appear in the convention."

END OF FIVE-CENT
FARES PREDICTED

"There is no question but that the five-cent fare must go eventually," says P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Company. "In a statement issued to the public today, I believe that it will go just as soon as the people understand the facts." Any representative citizen is invited to inspect his books, ask questions or request representatives of the company to visit his town or city.

Managers of street railway companies are more perplexed today than ever before, says Mr. Sullivan, as they see the price of materials, labor and living going higher with the street railway fare stationary at five cents and held there by overwhelming public opinion. The companies want to give service and the public demand it, he continues, but the street railways will be unable to give six or seven cents' worth of service for a nickel very much longer without facing financial failure.

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OPPORTUNITIES
TO LIGHTEN WAR
BURDEN SOUGHT

United States Chamber of Commerce Says Loans Should Be Lodged With Those Who Will Make Savings Payments

Placing war loans so that the bonds are lodged with those who will make payment from savings, as one means of financing the war, is urged in a report recently issued by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. War loans derived from savings, the committee points out, do not contribute to a rapid rise in prices and do not place a heavy burden of taxation to weigh upon the United States in the readjustment period after the war.

The report says: "The burden of taxation can be made lighter for all citizens if it is clearly understood that waste and extravagance—undesirable at all times—tend in war time to increase seriously the cost of the war. Through war taxation a direct and immediate check can be placed on extravagance in individual consumption. This sets free labor and capital for the production of military supplies and food for ourselves and for others, and tends to reduce the cost of such supplies to the Government, which in turn reduces the taxation necessary."

"In the elimination of waste the Government is morally bound to set an example. Unnecessary governmental activities should be discontinued; every man and all the equipment that can be spared from routine work of peace should be transferred to the new work of war; the civil establishment, like the Navy, should strip to fighting trim; appropriations for unnecessary work should be avoided; the Government like the individual should bring its ordinary expenditure to the lowest point consistent with efficiency."

The committee advises against financing the war wholly by bond issues which "impose a heavy burden of taxation upon a country during the difficult years of readjustment following the conflict." Neither does it advise financing the war wholly by loans because this would contribute to a rapid rise in prices, which would increase the money cost of the war. On the other hand, "Government financing through war loans which are derived from savings do not occasion an advance in prices. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that in placing war loans every effort should be made to lodge the bonds with those who will make payment from savings."

It is urged that taxation must not be carried to a point that would impede business, yet "at the present time it is clear that industry, owing to large profits secured during the last two years, is in an uncommonly strong position and able to bear its full share of taxation."

The personnel of the committee is Wallace D. Simmons of St. Louis, T. S. Adams of New Haven, John V. Farwell of Chicago, Edward A. Filene of

Boston, P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., John H. Gray of Minneapolis, Edward D. Hulbert of Chicago, Stoddard Jess of Los Angeles, Hugh McK. Landon of Indianapolis, Robert F. Maddox of Atlanta, Samuel McRoberts of New York, Oliver M. W. Sprague of Cambridge.

Plattsburg Men Picked

Two Per Cent of Enlisted Men in Three Regiments to Train

Two per cent of the enlisted men in the Second, Sixth and Ninth regiments, M. N. G., are being picked by their officers for training at Plattsburg, N. Y., May 8, according to orders that have been received from the Department of the East. Furlough with pay for the training period is to be given for the men.

National Guard officers are busy today investigating a shooting Friday night at Commonwealth Army, in which Private Edward P. Nichols of the headquarters company of the Signal Corps received a bullet in the side. A green cap and a 32-caliber revolver of a different caliber and make than those carried by National Guardsmen were found after the shooting. Private Nichols said that the shooting was done by an unknown man whom he saw prowling around in the basement of the armory. Search was made for the man shortly after the shooting, but he was not found.

A statement has been issued in behalf of the senior class at Boston University Law School to the fact that the class and Dean Homer Albers are in harmony on the question of how to treat members of the class who desire to enlist now for the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. The plan decided upon is to have all final examinations finished by May 8, the day the camp opens. For those students who wish to leave now, arrangements will be made to send them the examinations which may be taken at the camp under supervision of their superior officer. The reason the class does not believe it fair to dispense with all examinations is because some of the men who want to enlist are not now in good scholastic standing at the school, and it is felt these students should be given an opportunity to take examinations and so attain a grade high enough to warrant the granting of a degree.

RAILWAY TARIFF CRITICISM

MONTREAL, Que.—That the railways in filing their schedules of freight increases with the Railway Board at Ottawa do not allow sufficient time for shippers and others interested to make objections before they become effective, and that, in some cases, shippers have had to depend upon the newspapers for their information that such new tariffs have been filed, is commented upon at some length by the commissioners in a judgment just issued, says the Star.

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ARBOR AND BIRD
DAY OBSERVED IN
MASSACHUSETTS

Many Trees Are Being Planted All Over State in Answer to Governor's Message

All over Massachusetts today trees are being planted by citizens who have harkened to the message of Governor McCall in setting aside April 28 as Arbor and Bird Day. The city of Boston is loyally backing up the Governor of the Commonwealth and work on the new Mall across the Common from the rear of the Shaw Memorial in Beacon Street to Tremont Street is being done in the way of planting English elms on both sides of the proposed promenade. The trees are 10 years old and 20 are being planted.

Following the custom of the mayors of Boston for many years Mayor Curley set out a tree on the Common. It was one of the English elms developed at the city nursery for transplanting to the new mall. The Shepard Rifle Club with 100 members in uniform attended the exercises, and they were represented on the speaking program by A. C. Jones, James M. Curley Jr., Frederick "The Meaning of Our Flag" and Mayor Curley spoke on the significance of the day.

Governor McCall's proclamation declaring Arbor and Bird Day is as follows:

"As required by the laws of the Commonwealth, I hereby make proclamation setting apart Saturday, April 28, as Arbor and Bird Day, and recommend its observance by the public in the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, particularly those attractive to birds, in the promoting of forest grounds, places and ways, and in such other efforts and undertakings as will harmonize with the general character of the day. As further provided by the statutes, I recommend that Friday, April 27, be observed in the rural and suburban schools in the Commonwealth by exercises appropriate to Arbor and Bird Day."

"It is our first duty to produce as much food as we can economically raise in the Commonwealth in order to guard our people against want. But much of our land is adapted only to growing trees. Plant them by the

Eastern Steamship Lines

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. for Bangor, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Bangor Wednesday and Sunday for Bar Harbor and Blue Hill.

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sides of our houses where they will add to the beauty and comfort of our homes. Plant them along the roadside where they will give grateful shade to the passerby. Plant them upon the slopes of the hills where some day forests may be grown again.

FACTORY CLOSING INQUIRY
LYNN, Mass.—United States Department of Labor representatives will be in this city next week to conduct an official investigation into the shut down of about 20 shoe factories, according to a telegram received by Joint Council No. 1, United Shoe Workers of America, from Washington, today.

GIRLS IN GARDEN WORK
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Fifty students from the horticultural classes in the department of botany are to give four hours each Saturday for the remainder of the term to supervision of gardens cultivated by children of the public schools of the city.

ABOLISHMENT OF
PUNCH BOWL VOTED

At its meeting yesterday afternoon in Young's Hotel the Society of Colonial Wars voted without a dissenting voice for abolishment of the punch bowl during the time of the war. No more liquors are to be served at meetings of the society while the war continues. The members declared they believed such action to be patriotic and of assistance to the United States Government.

Grafton S. Minor said the duty of every citizen today was to avoid waste. He told of economies he had ordered in his own household and he insisted that the best use to make of grain is for food rather than drink.



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Boston	8:51	"	Baltimore	9:13	"
Back Bay	9:52	"	West Philadelphia	11:29	"
New London	11:24	"	New York	Due 1:48 P. M.	"
New Haven	12:50 Noon	"	New Haven	4:09	"
New York	Due 3:10 P. M.	"	New London	5:24	"
West Philadelphia	5:27	"	Providence	7:11	"
Baltimore	7:30	"	Back Bay	8:15	"
Washington	Due 8:30	"	Boston	Due 8:20	"

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ARTHUR FARWELL
TALKS ON SINGING
BY COMMUNITYPeople Found Claiming for
Their Use Music of Great
Composers—Democratic SongSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For his work as director of the Music School Settlement, Arthur Farwell has come to be known as an authority on the community music movement. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on this subject recently, Mr. Farwell said:

"During the last two or three years much has been heard of various musical affairs which collectively belong to the movement that has come to be known as community music. Community music means the actual participation of the community in musical events, and so extends the field of music far beyond the narrow field of concert and opera and the audiences of these traditional musical forms. So-called music lovers and concert-goers would probably be amazed to find what a minute proportion of the American population they represent. If one tries to carry through in any representative, thriving, and presumably cultivated American town or city a musical enterprise which must necessarily depend upon persons in the habit of attending concerts and recitals, he will find on studying into the matter that, at the most, about 3 per cent of the population come in this category. This is representative for the nation, and into this situation comes the community music movement, and especially the community chorus movement, which is sweeping like a wave over the country, turning it into a singing nation, and bringing music into a relation with 97 per cent of the population which it never had before."

"This movement represents a culmination of developments that have been in progress for some 20 years, if we consider only its later aspects. At the extremities, are two strongly contrasted ideas. The movement has been an evolution from the idea of musical art as an extremely high refinement, an aristocracy of appreciation to music as a universal function of the people, excluding none. It was little more than two decades ago when the remark was frequently heard that democracy is the ruin of art. Today we find the traditional musical art life of the country a little stream of fine musical activity controlled by a rigid commercialism and utterly failing to serve the people of the nation; and also today we find a people of outworn patience, too long deprived of the simple natural functions of music in human life, taking the matter into their own hands and organizing everywhere on the widest scale for the production of musical conditions which will satisfy them."

"Between these extremes there have intervened successively a number of movements aimed in this general direction, but none of which met squarely the actual need. First it was pure philanthropy, the feeling that crumbs from the feast might be thrown out to the poor in the form of wage-earners' concerts and similar enterprises. Later came the better idea of the elevation of the character of municipal concerts, where the people could hear freely the world's great music. As supervisor of municipal concerts in New York from 1910 to 1913, I was able to conduct experiments on a large scale during those years in Central Park, where it was determined beyond all question that the greatest musical works from the greatest masters produced the largest and most substantial response from the people. Symphony Night in Central Park became the great night of the week. Many who became regular visitors were persons who, as individuals, would never have become intellectually interested in a study of the music which they enjoyed at these concerts, and without having known that such music existed, would not have paid 5 cents to hear it, simply because they had always understood such music to be dry and intellectual. Increase the horizon of the people with respect to what is good, and you increase their desire for it."

"Another form of enterprise rather widely attended was the giving of popular concerts by the symphony orchestras of our great American cities. These ventures have never hit the nail on the head. In the first place, they make the mistake of expecting that people will pay for something which they do not know anything about, and against which they have a long-cherished prejudice; also, the promoters of such concerts seek to make them palatable by introducing works of a lighter character, which is precisely what people do not want. The people want either the popular music of the street, which satisfies the most superficial and instinctive sense of dance rhythm, or they want that which strikes through to universal humanity. Most of what falls between these is meaningless to them."

"Later still came the movement for community pageants and dramatics. These introduced an element more true to the needs of the case than anything that had gone before, for here the people themselves became actual participants, musically, dramatically, and in many other ways. For these productions it was necessary to organize volunteer choruses, and this set people to singing, and showed them that they had powers of choral song unsuspected by themselves. This movement still holds a tremendous potential development, waiting for artists with a clear vision of the ideals of the people and the power of giving them dramatic and

musical representation in a form capable of being enacted by the people.

"Meanwhile, a stupendous work of educating and informing the people had been in progress through a considerable period of years. Newspapers, magazines, the phonograph, the player-piano, the movies, the public schools, music school settlements, and many other agencies, had given the people a glimpse into the world of music, and had led them to realize that there was something in this sphere of music which rightfully belonged to them, and which they were not getting in any direct and complete way. The general movement has come to its present climax through the sweeping aside of every barrier that stood between the people and the spirit of music. The man who accomplished this was Harry Barnhart, the originator of the community chorus in its present sense and the leading figure in the community chorus movement. He did this by simply sending out the call to everybody: Let us come and sing together for the joy of singing. This simple universal idea, perhaps the most universal idea in all the relation of music to the people, he put into effect without interposing voice tests, knowledge of notes, dues, or anything save the act of singing itself. Song is creative. Song implies faith—who can sing without faith? Mr. Barnhart believed that upon the creative power of song would follow all else, and so the community chorus idea grew, depending for its existence upon the maintenance of its first idea of everybody coming together to sing for the joy of singing, and apart from all other associations, religious, political, philosophical, or what not. The experiment, begun in Rochester, spread to other cities and towns, and Mr. Barnhart is being called to city after city to establish community choruses."

"The community chorus thus becomes the voice of the people. All are welcome to it. A community chorus represents a cross-section of its community. What the community will think, feel, or sing, its community chorus will think, feel, or sing. In the community chorus the nation finds a voice, and since the demand is intense for new songs, songs that shall truly voice the spirit of our land and people, new music is beginning to be born out of this movement, and the way is opened, probably for the first time, for a true creative national art, true and adequate to the national need."

"The democracy of this movement has removed it at the very outset from the commercial conditions which are thwarting and strangling music in the traditional affairs of our musical world; it has removed it from all the cramping influences of a subservience to past traditions; it has freed the true and spontaneous spirit of music, which can now begin again in the hearts of the people, through song, to lift the idea of music and of revelation through music to the heights which it has held at other times in the world's history, but now with a new meaning for the whole people."

MUSIC IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—Evan Williams, tenor, gave a recital here on Wednesday evening, March 14. He upheld his reputation as an artist, and was enthusiastically received.

Louis Graveure, baritone, with Miss Eleanor Painter, contralto, assisting, gave a recital here on Wednesday evening, March 28. The singing of this artist also gave much pleasure to his audience. Miss Painter pleased her hearers greatly, and received her share of the encores. The accompanist was Frank Bibb, whose work at the piano was sincerely praised. This group of artists was so pleasing to the people of Winnipeg that it was reengaged for Saturday evening, April 7.

Ralph Horner, Mus. Doc., was induced by the Great War Veterans Association to repeat his "Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert and Sullivan) in the Walker Theater, March 29, 30 and 31. The opera was attended on its repetition with as great patronage and enthusiasm as on its former appearance, and the performance was even more satisfactory.

The New York Symphony Orchestra (Walter Damrosch, conductor) gave two concerts, matinee and evening, on Thursday, April 5. Efrim Zimbalist, violin, was the soloist. Handel's "Messiah," with organ accompaniment, was presented on Friday evening, April 6. The soloists were: Watkin Mills, bass; Miss E. Verner, soprano; Miss Dorothy Parnum, contralto, and N. West, tenor. Mr. Mills' "Handel Chorus" sang the choruses. The organist was Fred M. Gee.

MUSIC IN WALLAWALLA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WALLA WALLA, Wash.—The Symphony Club, now in its ninth year, has done much for the cause of good music in this city. It was founded with the intention of making the best music popular through the encouragement of its study and production as a community interest. All the members give their services free, as does the conductor, Edgar Fischer, who has led the orchestra since its foundation. At each concert a group of school children are admitted as guests, and in this way during the year most of the students of the city enjoy at least one concert free. A recent concert included Beethoven's fifth symphony, a romance by Tchaikovsky, Italian dances, op. 31, No. 1, by Sinigaglia, an intermezzo from "Dell'Arte" and the Schubert's "Marche Militaire." The soloist, was Miss Frances Emery Stuart, soprano, who sang the aria, "I List the Trill in Golden Throat," from Victor Herbert's "Natoma." "Ragnhild," Grieg; "As One Day," Lehmann; "O Lovely Night," Ronald. Recent musical events here have included a performance of Puccini's "Tosca" by the Boston-National Grand Opera Company, and a joint recital by Albert Spalding, violinist, and Rudolph Ganz, pianist.

PRIZE CONTESTS
BY MUSIC CLUBS
TO BE CONTINUEDNational Federation Gratiated for
Success Already Attained in
Nation-Wide CompetitionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The National Federation of Musical Clubs will continue to offer prizes and conduct contests for young artists. This is the decision of the officers and leaders of the Federation as well as the members generally. The start already made has been sufficiently encouraging to indicate the advantages that will accrue and the future of this branch of the work of the organization is considered exceedingly bright.

With the growth of this feature, which the officers feel confident will come with the wider publicity and the added interest of the various district and State organizations and the individual clubs, it is hoped that soon leading young artists in America will enter this competition with the keenest rivalry. The officers point out that it was only two years ago at Los Angeles that this feature was inaugurated and that the contest in Birmingham has been satisfactory.

Arrangements have already been made with John W. Frothingham, Inc., of New York, to book winners in the recent contest here for two seasons and the delegates have promised their hearty cooperation in having them appear.

The importance of these contests was impressed upon the various club representatives at the biennial and in the future it is stated that contests will be held in every State, thus insuring a far greater number of artists for competition in the elimination contests when the State representatives meet in the various districts for a further competition. As the plan becomes better known and more widely advertised, it will offer to young artists of exceptional talent the surest and best means for an opportunity of a trial in the musical world. The assurance of two seasons of concert tours, which is the reward sought for rather than the prize of money, will be enough to tempt aspiring musicians.

The plan outlined at the biennial here is for each club to be alert and interest every aspiring musician of talent in its community to work and train for the State contests. Thus, where in some states there were no contests at the first meeting, it is anticipated that there will be a number when the next is held. This will result in the honor of representing a State, a prize considered in itself sufficient to be sought for, and will bring out better talent than otherwise. Then the added incentive of possibly representing a group of states will continue to be stronger and stronger as the musical world and the patrons of music become better acquainted with the plans.

LONDON MUSIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—There are times when those who believe in England's musical future have need of a robust optimism. The directors of the London Symphony Orchestra had every right to expect that the program of their last concert would draw a big audience. Elgar's "Cockaigne" overture, the "Clock" symphony of Haydn, a new concerto for piano and orchestra (first performance in England) by the well known Belgian pianist, M. Arthur de Greef, and most important of all, a first London performance of Mr. Granville Bantock's "Hebridean" symphony, together with the interest of a British-born musician at the conductor's desk—what could be better calculated to attract a London audience? There was only one thing missing at the concert, and that, unfortunately, was the audience. One saw the wives, children, aunts, uncles, and cousins of the orchestral players, the musical critics with their wives and relations, and all those who manage somehow or other to get into concerts without paying, but an experienced eye soon noted that the cheaper parts of the hall, which do not attain to the dignity of "paper," were distressingly empty.

Unlike many family gatherings, the concert was, nevertheless, refreshing and occasionally even exhilarating. This was chiefly due to Mr. Bantock's symphony. Produced in Glasgow by the Scottish Orchestra just over a year ago, perhaps one of the sincerest compliments paid to it was the claim, made almost at once, that the composer was a Scotchman. Before the first performance in Scotland many were under the impression that Mr. Bantock was by birth and upbringing a Londoner who later settled in Birmingham. It seems, however, that his grandmother belonged to the clan Munro, his father was a native of Sutherlandshire, and that Mr. Bantock

himself once spent a holiday in Scotland. Writing on the symphony a Scotch critic stated: "A thorough Celt is Bantock. Racially and temperamentally he comes equipped for his task." "Scotland, to him, was the land of heart's desire"; "Bantock's racial predilections are Scottish." Perhaps the best way of compromising the matter is to describe the composer as "London-Scottish."

The motto prefixed to the score comes from an anonymous poem in "The Edinburgh Book of Scottish Verse":

"From the lone shelling of the misty island
Mountains divide us, and the waste of
seas;
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is
Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."

The thematic material has been drawn from Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's collection, "Songs of the Hebrides." In the opening movements we hear "The Seagull of the Lamlund," and "The third, 'Kishmull's Galley' and the well-known 'Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,' and in the fourth, 'The Harris Love Lament.'"

Even the least imaginative listener will feel the strange haunting beauty that saturates the score of the new work. The composer has caught the restless rhythm of the seas as they swing and sway in the misty dreamlike atmosphere of the Western Isles. One hears, so to speak, the flash of the seagull as the rising sun looms through the drifting clouds and drizzle, and the oncoming storm on great white horses rides over the black horizon. The most discussed passage of the work by the way, occurs in the "storm" music of the third movement. The "Pibroch" theme is trumpeted out with such frenzied reiteration that on the present occasion several outraged listeners left the hall. Personally, however, the writer found the "Tick, Tick" of Haydn's "Clock" symphony very much more trying. The repetition of the "Pibroch" figure needs no justification, since it is used with a fine sense of dramatic fitness. After a first hearing one felt (perhaps wrongly) that the work would gain by compression. The idiom used is a rather curious mixture of the old and the new—as if the composer were loath to leave the old love yet wished to be on with the new. These transitions weaken to some extent the artistic unity. But whatever the shortcomings, Mr. Bantock has enriched British music by a work that deserves the admiration of every one who believes that beauty is something more than mere glamour and illusion.

There is not the slightest doubt that compression would be a great gain to M. de Greef's concerto for piano and orchestra. The program told us that the work, which is almost of symphonic proportions, was written in 1913 and played for the first time at Brussels in March, 1914. It was so successful that other performances were arranged—one to take place at St. Petersburg on Aug. 6 of that year.

The score and parts were sent there a few days before war broke out and have never been recovered, owing to the German invasion. The composer had only a copy of the pianoforte part in his possession, but from this he has reconstructed the concerto, incidentally making what is practically a new edition. M. de Greef has many interesting and even beautiful things to say in the first movement. The second, a scherzo, contains passages of genuine humor, but from the moment the composer sets out to prove that prolixity is the soul of wit the concerto steadily becomes more and more verbose, and the last movements gave one the impression of a cultured, scholarly musician talking, in a musical sense, of course, about the weather. Yet if the "padding" were ruthlessly cut there is material enough for an excellent work of, say, half the present length. The composer played the piano part with obvious pride and pleasure. Mr. Hamilton Harty is a conductor whose career will be watched with unusual interest. As a composer he began brilliantly, but to the disappointment of many he has scarcely fulfilled his early promise. Mr. Harty possesses two qualities important in a conductor—enthusiasm and a remarkable memory. His readings of Elgar's "Cockaigne" overture and the Haydn symphony were now and then marred by "points" made at the expense of the rhythm, but otherwise his work was admirable, especially in the Bantock symphony.

Reinforced by Mr. E. Tomlinson and Mr. Felix Salmond, the London String Quartet played Tchaikovsky's sextet at the final concert of their present series. The other work for the same instruments was that of Brahms in B flat, op. 18. Eugene Goossens' "Two Sketches" for string quartet completed the program. The quartet announces that another series of concerts will begin on April 28. At the last all-British concert the program included Mr. Leopold Ashton's nocturne for piano, violin and violoncello, Mr. York Bowen's one-movement trio, both played by Mr. George Reeves, Miss Marjorie Haywood and Miss Adeline Leon; a new song by Mr. Philip E. Burn, "The Winds of Inspiration," sung by Miss Jeanne Argue; and a clever arrangement for cello by Miss Katherine Eggar of the old air "Geordie."

Mr. Dan Godfrey has arranged a performance of Mr. Cyril Scott's pianoforte concerto to take place at Bourne-mouth. The concerto, which was originally produced several years ago by Sir Thomas Beecham, has, so far, only received one performance. The com-

poser himself will play the piano part.

The annual competition of the South and West London musical festival has this year secured the biggest entry on record, the contests numbering 387 entries as against 724 in 1915. The performers number 2500 and the sympathy of every musician will go out to the adjudicators. The ease with which the girls' choirs disposed of ear and sight tests is said to have astonished even so hardened an adjudicator as Dr. McNaught.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Adamo Didur, appearing here for the first time in more than two years in the title role of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff," offered a characterization that seemed to a great Metropolitan Opera House audience the most incisive in the operatic portrait gallery of the season. In the time that he played since "Boris" last illustrated the wretched plight of a man who is the prey of guilty fears and nameless terrors, Didur evidently has given much study to the part, and has drawn the lines more deeply and has intensified the morbid shadows. He was at times a figure to hold even a worldly, sophisticated audience in a fascination of horror by his brutal, incontinent rages. His enactment stood out against a background of popular obelisk that crooked the hinges of the knee and cherished a heart of malice: the work of the chorus, whether it acclaimed Dimitri, the rival of Boris, in the snowy birchwood, or whether it filled a public square with strident sound and pungent odor, or whether it danced and sang in a green mistiness of moonlight under lamp-starred castle walls, was always in vivid evidence, alertly intelligent and altogether admirable. The scenery by Golovine of Moscow, caring nothing for the neatly and nicely pretty, dealt in magnificent spaces and dimensions riotously splashed with color; and thus it matched the revolutionary temperament of the Russian multitude and the musical score of Moussorgsky, who put mere beauty aside when he sought vent for the stress of violent emotion. The management gave the opera at this time confessedly because of the débacle of the autocracy in Russia; and the timeliness of the choice was a stimulus to public appreciation which was far more decisively manifested than on Jan. 26, 1915, and on March 10, 1914, when the opera was previously given. In much the same way our audiences learned to like Debussy's "Pelléas et Melisande" after a somewhat lukewarm initial reception.

The Choral Society, led by Henry Gordon Thayer, gave Mendelssohn's "Israel in Egypt." The women did their work very well; the male singers were insufficiently numerous and inadequate vocally. The tenors flatted and the basses loitered. Members of the Philadelphia Orchestra provided an accompaniment much better than is ordinarily supplied by a "scratch orchestra" joining forces with the singers at or near the ultimate rehearsal. Christine Miller, the contralto, distinguished herself in the feeling delivery of her lines; Nicholas Dooty, an oratorio singer born and bred, acquitted himself in a fashion to enhance his prestige; Mildred Faas, who has recently been chosen by Dr. Wille to sing in the Bach festival at Bethlehem, gave her soprano voice of plenitude and purity to the beautiful cantabile of the composer, who knew preeminently how to exploit the feminine voice to advantage.

The last pair of week-end concerts

in the long season's series of the orchestra was given to Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, the "Nutcracker" suite, and the "1812" overture. The symphony was read with moving eloquence on the part of conductor and conducted. The music suits Stokowski's ardent—even febrile—temperament and he leads it as though he loved it. The orchestra has already declined more than 50 out-of-town engagements for next season. Soloists thus far appointed for the 1917-18 concerts are: Carl Friedberg, pianist; Margarete Matzenauer, soprano; Mischa Elman, violinist; Harold Bauer, pianist; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist; Jacques Thibaud, violinist; Gulomar Novae, pianist; Sascha Jacobinoff, violinist; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Pablo Casals, cellist; Olive Fremstad, soprano; Efrim Zimbalist, violinist; Thaddeus Rich, violinist; Hans Kindler, cellist. The recipient of the Stokowski medal, to be chosen by competition among Philadelphia aspirants, will also be granted a hearing with the orchestra.

SAN FRANCISCO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the final concert of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, given on March 30 and April 1, Alfred Hertz, the conductor, may be said to have summed up all the performances of the year. Presenting a classic symphony and two pieces of program music, he displayed both the weakness and the strength of his methods. In the symphony, which was the fifth of Beethoven, he displayed a lack of attention to details and a neglect for a rounded interpretation which the piece particularly demands. In the symphonic poems, on the contrary, which were the "Tasso" of Liszt and the "Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas, he held his players to a remarkably precise execution of the notes and to a finely sensitive gradation of the tone. As he has done throughout the year, he showed to disadvantage in formal music and to advantage in pictorial music.

It cannot be said that the conductor the past season has neglected the old repertory. In fact, he has labored earnestly, with Beethoven, evidently intending to have his men master that composer as he has got them to master Wagner, and he has brought other classic writers prominently forward. If his Beethoven interpretations leave something to be desired, they are of constantly improving quality. At the closing concert, the conductor and the players were loudly applauded, enthusiasm running especially high when they gave as a finale "The Star Spangled Banner."

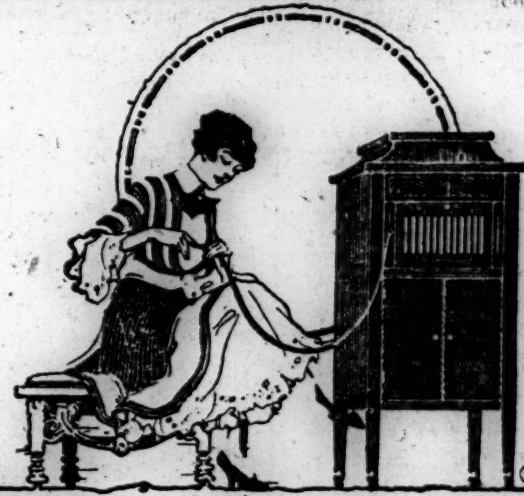
The deficit for the year, said to have been \$15,000, was met before the season ended by the board of governors.

MR. CONVERSE'S
"AVE ATQUE VALE"
TONE POEM HEARD

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, Conductor; Miss Winifred Christie, Soloist.—Twenty-third program. Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of April 27, 1917; Brahms, symphony No. 2, in D major, op. 93; Converse, "Ave atque Vale," tone poem; (conducted by the composer); Beethoven, concerto in G major, for piano and orchestra, op. 58; Berlioz, overture to the opera, "Benvenuto Cellini."

For nearly 10 years Frederick S. Converse, the composer of the new tone poem, "Ave atque Vale," has been accepted by his community as a man thoroughly familiar with the mechanics of instrumentation and as a master craftsman generally at music writing. Ever since he produced his opera, "The Pipe of Desire" and "The Sacrifice," he has been entitled to stand among the foremost orchestral technicians. But able as he is at executing a task like the score of an opera or of a symphonic piece, he is a long way yet from proving himself an artist with liberated powers of expression, or even a designer with inventive knack. He has the disposition of a musical engineer, rather than that of a musical architect. What he builds has the firmness and solidity of things carved out of the solid rock, instead of the lightness and poise of articulated and membered structures. It is not strange that a composer of this type should seek a Roman sentiment to develop into a tone poem. Or, supposing him first to have written his piece—a lament for men fallen in battle—and afterwards to have looked for a title, it is not strange that he found a formula of words from the columbaria of the Appian Way, which once served Catullus as a cadence for a threnody, to be exactly what he wanted. It is not strange, again, that after setting out to sing in an elegiac strain, he should keep up the song impressively and exaltedly; yes, and monotonously too. Furthermore, it is not strange that he should leave out of his stanzas all processional color.

The Brahms second symphony, which opened the program, was presented in a magnificently pliant style under Dr. Muck. On the other hand, in a rather stiff manner and with a distinctly harsh quality of tone the Berlioz overture was presented, which closed the concert. The G major piano concerto of Beethoven, with Miss Christie as soloist, was delicately performed, the men of the orchestra maintaining an unusually restrained and gracious attitude to the lightly scored text. The assisting artist gave an admirable study of the first third of the work and recorded a smooth and pleasing performance of the remaining two thirds. She could have caused nobody to regret that she was chosen to take the duties of soloist in place of the singer, Mme. Kurt.

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INTERNATIONAL KINDERGARTEN UNION PROGRAM

Delegates and Visitors From All Over the Country Expected to Be Present at Sessions Opening in Boston on May 7

Delegates and visitors from all over the country are expected to attend the twenty-fourth annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union which will open in the Arlington Street Church, Boston, on Monday evening, May 7. Addresses of welcome are to be made by Mayor James M. Curley, Joseph Lee, chairman of the Boston School Committee, and Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools. The response will be made by Miss Catherine R. Watkins, president of the union. Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, will give an address on the kindergarten and its influence on higher schools, and Dr. Caroline Hedger of Chicago, formerly special agent for the National Americanization Committee, will speak on the kindergarten as a factor in Americanization.

A visit to the Anne L. Page kindergarten at Wellesley College will occupy Tuesday morning. In the afternoon there will be a resume of work in the field, and appointment of committees followed by visits to the Wheelock and Niel kindergarten training schools. Music is the general topic for the evening session at Huntington Hall. Compositions from the masters suitable for playing to kindergarten children will be given, and Mrs. Harriet B. Seymour will give the report of the international committee on music. Thomas Whitley Surette of Concord, Mass., is to give an address on music in the kindergarten, and Calvin B. Cady of Columbia University will talk on first steps in music education. These will be followed by groups of songs illustrating points under discussion.

Wednesday morning's session will be given over to business, including the election of officers, to be followed at 1 o'clock by a luncheon at the Somerset. This in turn will be followed by a reception at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and later by a reception at the Boston Normal School, given by local kindergarten organizations. At the evening session "Art" will be discussed. Miss Julia Wade Abbott of Minneapolis, Minn., will present the report of the committee on graphic art, and Walter Sargent of Chicago University will speak on art for little children.

A mass meeting for kindergarten and primary teachers will be held on Thursday afternoon in Tremont Temple, local primary grades being closed for the afternoon to give the teachers an opportunity to attend. Miss Annie E. Moore of Columbia University will preside. James M. Edsall, district superintendent of New York, will speak on a closer connection between kindergarten and primary schools and Miss Ella Victoria Dobbs, chairman of the National Primary Council, on the transformed primary school. Three important phases of kindergarten influence will be presented by Dr. Dyer.

"The Children's House" is the subject for the evening session. Miss Lucia Sanderson of Cleveland, chairman of the literature committee, will speak. Miss Marie Shedlock, England, will talk on "Hans Christian Andersen's Philosophy Applied to the Present Crisis," illustrating her remarks with stories. Mrs. Theodore Borst (Sara Cope Bryant) of Boston, and John J. Cronan of Boston will give a group of Irish stories.

Miss Fuji Takamori of Japan will give an illustrated talk on the kindergarten in Japan at the Friday morning session. Dr. Colin A. Scott of Mt. Holyoke College will talk on the spontaneous activities of children. Saturday morning will be given over exclusively to excursions.

COIN IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A royal proclamation has recently been issued prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of all coins, except gold and silver ones, coined in any foreign country. This does not apply to coins imported under a special or general license from the Minister of Munitions.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano, appears in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, with Homer Samuels, pianist, and Mr. Berenguer, flutist, assisting. Her program is as follows:

"Se tu m'ami," Pergolesi; "La Pastorale delle Alpi," Rosini; polonaise from "Puritan"; Bellini; air from "Il Flauto Magico," Mozart; "Little Ditty," Sepilli; "Maiden's Wish," Chopin; "Carcelera," Chapi; "Caro nome," from "Rigoletto," Verdi; "Maman, dites-moi," "Nanette" and "Les amours de Jean," Weckert; valse from "Dinorah," Meyerbeer.

The Peoples Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, will present Handel's "Messiah" in Symphony Hall on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, with an orchestra of Boston Symphony men and with soloists assisting. The soloists will be as follows: Miss Elizabeth Parks, soprano; Miss Charlotte Feege, contralto; Judson House, tenor; Henry Weldon, bass.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, soprano, appears in Steinert Hall on the evening of Monday, April 30, presenting a program of folk songs from France, Serbia, Sicily, Hungary, Arabia, Japan and other places, singing many of her pieces in the original languages. The accompanist will be Florence McMillan.

The Boston Musical Union, George S. Dunham, director, gives a program of short choral pieces in Jordan Hall on the evening of Tuesday, May 1, at 8:10 o'clock. The society will be assisted by Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, contralto; Henry G. Moeller, tenor; Carmine Fabrizio, violinist; and Homer C. Humphrey, organist. The program includes selections sung by a chorus of about 100 voices, as follows: Mozart, "Ave Verum"; Palestrina, "Panis Angelicus"; Parker, "In May"; Reichardt, "The Image of the Rose"; Mascagni, Easter hymn from "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Borodin, dance of the maidens, from "Prince Igor." One of the solo numbers will be Schubert's "Ave Maria," sung by Mrs. Hunt, with violin obligato by Mr. Fabrizio.

Through the efforts of members of the American Red Cross and the officers of the Cecilia Society almost every seat has been sold for the final concert of the season of the Cecilia Society, on the evening of Thursday, May 3, the entire proceeds of which are to be given to the American Red Cross for its relief work. Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust" will be sung. Some 70 musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist and the soloists will include three members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano; Leon Rothier, bass, and Lambert Murphy, tenor, with G. Roberts Langer, baritone, of Boston.

The closing symphony concerts of the season will be given on May 4 and 5. The program will be as follows:

Beethoven, symphony No. 4; Liszt, "Tasso," symphonic poem; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration," tone poem; Wagner, prelude to "Meistersinger." The manager of the concerts is sending notices to subscribers of their privilege to renew for next year the seats they have held this year.

The pop concerts, given in Symphony Hall by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men in the early summer weeks, will open the evening of May 7. Programs of light music will be presented every week-day night, the performances lasting from 8 until 11 o'clock.

Ignace Paderewski's celebrated variations and fugue in E flat minor, op. 23, by request, headed the program of a complimentary pianoforte recital given by Frank Watson of the New England Conservatory faculty in Jordan Hall last evening. Mr. Paderewski has taken personal interest in Mr. Watson's work, and but for the intervention of the war would have entertained him for some time at his country residence. The program for the recital included four Chopin pieces, the "Isoldens Liebestod," Wagner-Liszt; James Knatt, étude in A minor, and Nicholas Rubinstein, valse in A flat major.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," 8:10.

Copley—"The Pigeon," 8:10.

Hollis—Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye," 8:10.

Kelth—Vaudeville, 7:45.

Majestic—"The Flame," 8.

Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.

Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.

Mattinee—Daily at Kelth's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Price Regulation Assured

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE.—It may be that speculators who have taken advantage of the preoccupation of the Government in other directions to follow their established policy of defrauding and looting consumers may escape for a few weeks or a few months, but their obnoxious business is doomed and they will shortly be made to realize that they have been outlawed—selected and pointed out by the law as objectionable to the interests of honest government and enemies of the people on whom they depend for support. Because they and their kind have always been allowed to pursue a course of their own selection they have no doubt thought that this license had become a right with which there would be no interference. In such a conclusion they are mistaken. A new era is dawning in national politics and its influence is reflected in the politics of many of the states.

Great Lake Freighters

WORCESTER TELEGRAM.—The Great Lakes fleet of freight steamboats has made its spring start, and is carrying 4,500,000 bushels of grain, largely wheat, to the mills of the eastern sections of the country. A few years ago these cargoes would have been worth less than \$4,000,000, at times not more than \$2,000,000. Now they are valued at almost \$2 per bushel, with wheat selling for about \$2.50 and the other grains well up toward \$2. Then the cargoes in those lakes are worth today about \$9,000,000. And that is only the first load of the spring for each of the steamers. It is more value afloat on the great central lakes of this country alone than might be counted in the ships of the entire Atlantic ocean a few years ago at this time of year. These are figures which in time reach the Kaiser in Germany, and as he considers them and realizes that the United States can duplicate them at any time and keep right along with it, he knows his cause is lost. Submarines are not enough to make him feel any sense of assurance that he can discourage that kind of commerce or the people who have made it possible by raising the grains and making the boats to carry it and holding the power of control over the vast territory in which the enterprises are developed. If he were a wise Kaiser, as he has claimed in his past assumption of superiority, he would hold up the white flag and surrender to the United States.

Opportunity for Bankers

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—No better organization exists for meeting the farm labor needs of Wisconsin than the 800 and more bankers. If these bankers will immediately collect the calls for boys and men, to do farm work and send them to the centers of population, at least a partial supply to man the farms can be recruited. In every city are a large number of persons who have lived and worked on farms. Many of these disillusioned by the hardships of city life and attracted to the farm by the present unusual opportunities, are willing to return. Farmers report that manufacturers are advertising even in rural papers for factory help. This emphasizes the scarcity of men caused by the absorption of more workers than ever before by industry, at a time when immigration has been almost wholly cut off. In rural communities there are always some discontented persons who yearn for life in the city, while in cities there is always a fairly large percentage eager to go to the country. Those who want to go to the country should be sought out and aided to respond to the call for farm help. Wages are better on Wisconsin farms now than ever before and working conditions more favorable.

LOS ANGELES MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Beethoven's ninth symphony was the work selected by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra for presentation at its tenth party of concerts, and the last of the current season.

Two choral organizations assisted in the presentation—the Woman's Lyric Club and the Ellis Club, a men's chorus. Soloists were Constance Balfour, soprano; Mrs. L. J. Selby, contralto; Harold Procter, tenor; and Clifford Lott, baritone; Adolph Tandler—director of the symphony—conducted. J. B. Poulin, director of both the singing clubs, having collaborated with him in the training of the chorus.

At the close of the presentation of the symphony, Dr. Norman Bridge, retiring president and patron of the organization, made a brief appeal to the audience that their civic pride impel them to maintain the aesthetic ideals of the city, even though the country be called upon to enter the war. The program opened with the Goldmark "Springtime" overture, and closed with Hugo Kaun's "Festival March and Lyra to Liberty."

Hague Kinsey of Los Angeles has been awarded the Clemson gold medal of the American Guild of Organists, carrying a prize of \$50 in its annual anthem contest, for a setting to "God Is Our Refuge." Mr. Kinsey also won first honors in a competition for compositions of a similar character conducted by the Baton Club of Chicago.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Officers of the Radcliffe Civic Club for next year are Misses Dorothy Fuller of Watertown, president; Marion Chutter of Swanton, Vt., vice-president; Ruth Blackman of Cambridge, secretary, and Alice Read of Arlington, treasurer. At a meeting of the guild yesterday the sum of \$25 was voted for Miss Margaret Meersham, who is working in Turkey, and \$50 for the College Settlement Association. Continuance for a year of the Community Service Association membership of the guild was decided upon. The annual meeting of the Naples Table Association for Promoting Laboratory Research by Women is being held at the college this week. The sophomore luncheon will be held in the Agassiz House this afternoon, with Miss Mary Peabody of Cambridge as chairman of the committee in charge.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

Two main purposes will be sought during the spring and summer work at the Children's Museum. Nature study lessons will center about the general topic of plants, insects and birds in their relation to agriculture. Geographical and historical lessons, illustrated by museum exhibitions, will present the life and ideas of various races, with a view to establishing a sympathetic understanding of the people of other countries.

NEW DEAN IS ELECTED

The trustee of Northeastern College School of Commerce and Finance, at a special meeting yesterday, elected Dana S. Sylvester of Brookline dean of the school. Mr. Sylvester is a graduate of Northeastern College School of Commerce and Finance and has had several years' successful experience in banking and more recently as a cost accountant and systematizer in one of Massachusetts' largest electrical concerns. He enters upon his duties June 1.

WOMEN RETURN TO CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—The first party of women and children returning from England under the scheme recently inaugurated, arrived at Halifax recently, says the Globe. There were more than 600 women and children on board.

BOSTON LOANS OF \$579,500 APPROVED

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Boston City Council yesterday afternoon loans totaling \$579,500 for municipal buildings and park improvements were approved. These include \$150,000 for a West End municipal structure.

After Chairman Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department had explained the proposed use of a \$297,000 loan for playgrounds, the committee passed it unanimously. The expenditures comprise \$88,500 for the Tenen Beach, \$80,000 for the Eagle Hill Reserve, \$20,000 for Roslindale, \$20,000 for Billings Field, \$20,000 for Smith's Pond Playground, \$26,000 for Rogers Park, \$14,300 for the Norfolk Street Playground, \$12,500 for the Mystic Playground, \$5700 for the Cottage Street Playground, \$3500 for the Tyler Street Playground, \$4500 for the Marcella Street Playground and \$2000 for the William Eustis Playground.

The \$120,000 order for modernizing Faneuil Hall, Quincy Market and the Old State House was laid on the table by the committee until the next meeting, in order that the Finance Commission can submit a report as to how extensive the necessary expenditures should be. The \$150,000 order for a new City Hall Avenue Police Station was rejected without prejudice.

Mayor Curley's \$13,000 loan order for the John Winthrop Playground, and another for \$80,000 for the reconstruction of Commonwealth Avenue and Charlesgate West were approved. Councilman Attridge's order for \$5000 to provide plans for a Brighton Square municipal building and \$34,500 for a new firehouse in Readville were also approved.

BOSTON CITY FEDERATION

National prohibition as a war measure was urged at the annual meeting of the Boston City Federation, held at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. These officers were elected: Mrs. W. E. Birdsell of the Women's Civics Club, president; Mrs. Frank C. Richardson, New England Women's Club, first vice-president; Mrs. Wilfred A. French, Women in Council, second vice-president; Dr. Agnes C. Vitor, Business Women's Club, recording secretary; Mrs. John W. Sanborn, Roxbury Club, corresponding secretary; Miss Marian C. Nichols, Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, treasurer; Mrs. William H. Mitchell, Wednesday Morning Club, historian; Mrs. Joseph Goodspeed, Wednesday Morning Club; Mrs. Arthur B. Porter, West Roxbury Women's Club; Mrs. Frank S. Littlefield, Mattapanock Woman's Club, and Mrs. Thomas E. Guild, directors for two years.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY

Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, national chairman of the League for Progressive Democracy, will be in Boston Monday and Tuesday to confer with the Massachusetts organization. Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, chairman, regarding the work here. On Monday there will be a conference at the Women's City Club, to be followed with an informal reception at 5 o'clock. There will be a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club on Tuesday, at which Mrs. Bass will speak on work that should be undertaken by the league at the present time. Other speeches will be made by Edwin Mulready of the State Board of Labor and Industries, and by Mrs. William Z. Ripley of "Recent Industrial Experience in Europe." After luncheon there will be a conference with women from other New England states.

LARGE COPPER DEPOSITS FOUND ON ARCTIC SHORE

Commander of Stefansson Expedition Tells Canadians of Discovery of Mineral Wealth

TORONTO, Ont.—The Royal Canadian Institute recently enjoyed a lecture by Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was the commander of the Vilhjalmir Stefansson Canadian Arctic expedition during the years 1913 to 1916, says the Globe. Dr. Anderson spoke on "Recent Explorations in Canada's North Land."

Dr. Anderson's party separated from the northern expedition, which was led by Stefansson, at Nome, and went eastward toward the Mackenzie River country. The party expected to winter at Herschell Island, but for the first time in 25 years the conditions were not right to permit their ship to go farther than about 100 miles west of the Alaska-Canada boundary. A camp was made at that point and the party wintered there. Proceeding to the Mackenzie River they collected valuable data and information.

The completion of the survey of the vast area of copper-bearing rock which lies nearly due north of Winnipeg on the Arctic Ocean was the most important result of the expedition. More than 2,000,000,000 tons of copper ore are in sight, the speaker stated. It is mostly of low grade, but in some places nuggets of pure copper weighing 40 pounds and more are found.

When it is considered that this mineral lies north of the Arctic circle, and is accessible only from the sea for a few weeks each summer, it will be a long time before it is developed.

Dr. Anderson at some length described the life of Esquimaux, and showed about 65 views depicting their habits and modes of living.

The expedition, the speaker pointed out, had done a great deal toward aiding navigation along the coast and up the rivers by preparing accurate charts. A channel has been surveyed through the delta of the Mackenzie, and a boat with a six-foot draft can now go several hundred miles south along the river from the Arctic Ocean.

CHICAGO GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A bond issue of \$1,000,000 for improvement in the method of garbage disposal in this city was recently passed on favorably by the voters.

SCHOOL CENTER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Although the school centers will be kept open through June, this month sees the close of the regular activities. Next month will be marked by special intercenter or intergroup festivities of one kind or another closing the year's work for each. The few announcements for next week are as follows:

East Boston School Center—April 30, afternoon, Mothers Club, instruction in cooking by Miss Sutherland. May 2, patriotic concert by East Boston Choral Society assisted by Wilma Dearborn Carter, reader, and Webster Male Quartet. May 5, regular entertainment and assembly.

West End School Center—April 29, patriotic meeting under auspices of center and Old South Association at the Old South Meeting House, the Rev. H. Maslansky of New York City will speak on "The Jew in America." May 4, motion pictures. May 5, social for members and friends.

DARTMOUTH CLUB SOCIAL

More than 500 college men attended the intercollegiate social held by the Dartmouth Club of Boston at the Boston City Club last night. A lengthy program was presented, including several sets of moving pictures and a long list of college entertainers gave songs, recitations and other numbers.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Musical Union

GEORGE S. DUNHAM, Conductor
ELMER WILSON, Accompanist
JORDAN HALL, Tuesday Eve., May 1
AT 8:15

An Attractive Miscellaneous Program by the Chorus of the Society

Assisting Artists

MRS. HELEN ALLEN HUNT

MR. CARME FABRIZIO

MR. HENRY C. MOELLER

MR. HOMER C. HUMPHREY

Tickets: \$1.00, 75c and 50c, now on sale at Jordan Hall.

The CECILIA SOCIETY

CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor

Symphony Hall, Thursday Eve., May 2, at 8

American Red Cross

Benefit Concert

"THE DAMNATION OF FAUST"

Tickets: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, at Herrick's, Boston Music Co., Symphony Hall.

NANTASKET BEACH

STEAMBOAT COMPANY

1917: Leave Boston: Week days, A. M., 7:25, 10:15, P. M., 2:15, 4:45; Sunday, 10:15; P. M., 2:15, 5:15. All steamers from Rowe's Wharf.

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Continuous Cafeteria Service—7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

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J. J. GARVEY, Prop.
Shoes, Notions, Dry Goods, Shoe Repairing
6436 Broadway, Tel. Edin 622

KRUEGER Men's and Ladies' Tailor
Repairing, Cleaning, etc.
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306 Tacoma Bldg., Madison and La Salle,
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Decorating and Painting
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Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
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Our 10 wagons cover the following territory:
All of the North Side, Evanston
and Wilmette. West as far as
Crawford Avenue.

For fifty years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Paints and Electrical Supplies.

The incomparable and large assortment of merchandise that we stock together with the highest quality and polite attention has made us the Leading Hardware House in Chicago.

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1841 N. Clark St.—Tel. Superior 2223
4728 Sheridan Rd.—Tel. Superior 728
751 W. Garfield Blvd.—Tel. Westwinds 1661
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Bedding, Draperies, Tip-
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Satisfaction by our careful
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Nemo STANDARD OF CORSETS

Beginning on Monday, April 30

In accordance with our policy of maintaining the high quality of Nemo Corsets, no matter at what sacrifice of profit, we have supplied corset departments and shops, all over the country, with full "NEMO WEEK" stocks of Nemo Corsets—

In Very Latest Models—Of Standard Quality
At Unadvanced Prices

In view of the greatly higher cost of all corset materials, which are still advancing, it seems a paradox that you can still buy Nemo Corsets of the famous Nemo quality at prices very little higher than three years ago—many favorite models at no advance. This, as we have explained before, is due to our very large advance purchases of materials at the old rates. While these materials last—which cannot be long—wearers of Nemo Corsets shall have the full benefit of our money-saving purchases.

Be a Wise Woman! Secure a Full Stock of Your Favorite Nemo Model During NEMO WEEK!

Among the millions of women who are wearing or have worn Nemo Corsets may be some who wish to have an even more efficient corset-service. A close study of the principal styles in each Nemo Service will help to accomplish that end.

Nearly every woman NEEDS the comfort-fashion service that Nemo Corsets ALONE can give. Go to your favorite store or shop and study NEMO during Nemo Week!

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SPECIAL NOTICE—The "Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marcelline" in octavo form will be distributed free to all orders by OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, 150 Tremont St., Boston.

BOSTON · NEW YORK

ANOTHER VIEW OF FARM POLICY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Right Hon. F. D. Ascland, writing in the Westminster Gazette, criticizes some points in the policy of agriculture laid down by the Prime Minister in February, and brings forward several considerations with regard to the future of farming in Great Britain. The necessity for an increase in this year's harvest, he says, was made the reason for introducing the policy of guaranteed minimum prices for wheat and oats for the next six years, with corollaries as to wages, rent and compulsory maximum cultivation. It was said that with the guarantee the farmer would plow up a very large area of grass land and so the likelihood of a shortage of food for the people would be averted. The cereal acreage had, however, been increased by the farmers by 363,000 acres in 1915, and by 200,000 in 1916, as against the amount of land under the plow in 1914 without any guarantee, and under the same conditions, the farmers were plowing every acre they could, both last autumn and this spring. The real agricultural problem, says Mr. Ascland, is how, with the labor at present available, to get the existing arable land in full cultivation, rather than how to increase it. If, as the Prime Minister said, the only object aimed at was an increase of arable acreage, Mr. Ascland is of opinion it might have been better attained by a bonus on every acre plowed and properly cultivated after Feb. 23, for a period possibly of six years. This policy, he thinks, would have been simpler, cheaper and more effective than a guaranteed minimum price for all wheat and oats grown. He considered the policy, as stated, to be rather a reflection on the farmer, as it seemed to imply that he would not do his part in saving the nation, unless his profits were guaranteed for the next six years. This was in no way true and therefore, "as an expedient to meet a temporary emergency," he writes, "the policy of guarantees can hardly be justified."

The possible cost to the taxpayer, of the guarantees, had not, he points out, been calculated, not that this was an easy matter, as it was impossible to foresee post-war prices. However, if it was assumed that the guarantees would cost nothing for this year's harvests and that afterwards, with the exception of the years 1919 and 1920, prices would return to the old seven-year average pre-war level, the calculation might be simply made. It had been assumed that during the five years from 1915 to 1920 they would increase their wheat supplies from one-fifth of their consumption to one-half, and oats to the full amount. On these data the wheat guarantees would cost £42,000,000 by the end of the cereal year 1922-1923 and the oats £32,000,000. After that, should figures remain at their pre-war level and the guarantees at the figures given, and should they produce 60 per cent of their wheat and all their oats, as Mr. A. D. Hall says could and should be done, the annual cost would be £20,000,000.

Mr. Ascland then comes to the corollaries of the war emergency measure of guaranteed prices, the first of which was a cash wage of 25s. The low wages paid to agriculture in the South of England were, he maintained, a stain upon the industry, but things would not be put right simply because farmers were to receive guaranteed minimum prices. Wages Boards would certainly have been set up after the general election, which was approaching when the war began, both the present and the late prime minister were pledged to this, and the Conservative and Liberal programs were practically identical on this point. It was clear that good wages were coming in agriculture as they had come elsewhere. If such was the case there was no permanent stability in a position resting upon an essential connection between guaranteed prices and wages. Such a position would lead to the town workmen sooner or later refusing to help pay large sums yearly to the farmer just because he had been made to pay a reasonable wage. Another point with regard to wages was that the improvement was obviously intended to be permanent; after wage boards for five years a return to the old system would be

impossible. Mr. Ascland asks the question how, if wages are a corollary to guarantees, can the guarantees be temporary, and answers it by saying they are not meant to be temporary. He did not consider that the announced 25s. a week, as a cash rate, was assured to the laborer if, as had been shown by answer in Parliament, the estimated value of privileges and allowances was to be deducted. The laborer must, he says, receive his 25s. in cash during the war, and after the war Wages Boards should deal with the whole question of agricultural wages, house rents and allowances. Mr. Ascland also traverses the statement that, with certain exceptions rents should remain at their pre-war level and points out that if the landlord becomes simply a rent-charger, and not an active business partner with the farmer in obtaining the maximum amount of production, he is bound to disappear from the land system. Landlords should, he asserts, have freedom in assessing rents and the farmer an easy method of appeal. Difficulties in the way of enforcing cultivation after the war, "if it is regarded only as a corollary to a war measure giving guarantees" are pointed out. It is stated in conclusion that this criticism of the policy is justified, only if it is possible to restate it on a firmer basis. This, Mr. Ascland says, can be done, and the matter should be regarded from the point

of view of the necessities of the State, rather than from that of the wishes of the farmer. He asks if, in view of the fact that, as a permanent national policy the nation must produce a far larger proportion of its food, minimum prices should not be guaranteed for certain cardinal crops and the people asked to assume a liability of several millions a year for this purpose, while the State insists that land should be made to produce its utmost. Mr. Ascland also speaks of the necessity of an increase of the rural population, of the desirability of provision for soldier settlers, and the need for a guaranteed minimum wage and a rural housing settlement.

RESTRICTION OF LUXURIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Regulation of imports so that the inflow of luxuries may be restrained and Australian industries conserved and encouraged, is the end toward which the Federal Government is working, according to a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes. The difficulties which apparently have been encountered in deciding, for example, whether motor cars and silk are necessarily luxuries, and the sudden double election for the House of Representatives and the Senate, are likely to prevent any immediate attempt to solve the problem.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

A. Platt Andrew, who has just received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from France, is the administrative head of the American Ambulance Corps that is cooperating with the French army. He went to the front with the first American volunteers, and has remained to serve with conspicuous devotion and ability. Mr. Andrew is a man of mature experience; was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and is one of the best-informed students of international finance that the country has. It was he who served with unusual ability and constancy in gathering data for the Aldrich commission, when the Federal reserve banking system was first being planned. Mr. Andrew is an Indian, with Princeton and Harvard degrees, and with a record of graduate study at the universities of Halle, Berlin, and Paris. He taught economics at Harvard from 1900 to 1909, and from 1908 to 1911 edited the publications of the national monetary commission. For a year he was director of the mint. As treasurer of the American Red Cross for two years, and as a delegate to the international conference of the Red Cross in 1912, he got that technical knowledge of

his present form of labor which has proved useful.

James E. Churchman, late national organizer of the National Equal Rights League of the United States, was chosen for that post last autumn on the basis of his unusual success in organizing the subordinate branches of the league. He was a graduate of one of the schools of the South established by Northerners to give the Negro higher education. Since his public career began he had been a journalist and also a clergyman connected with churches in Maryland and Virginia. He was an ardent champion of equality between the races and of assertion by the Negro of his political rights. His oratory was of a kind that deeply moved his audiences, and had given him fame among his race. Hence he was brought to Boston to be the orator of the day at the celebration of the centenary of Frederick Douglass.

Solomon B. Griffin, who has just been admitted to the Order of William Pynchon, conferred upon him by the Springfield (Mass.) Publicity Club, has been managing editor of the Springfield Republican for 39 years, and it was for his distinguished service in this important journalistic post that he was awarded the highest civic honor of the city of Springfield can give its public servants. Mr. Griffin is a native of Williamstown, Mass., and a grad-

uate of Williams College. His father was a Congregational clergyman, and he comes of a long and distinguished line of preacher ancestors. As soon as he left college he joined the staff of the Republican, and after six years of testing he was made managing editor. He has worked under the dominating rule of two of the three distinguished Samuel Bowles, and is now carrying out the policy of Richard Hooker, titular leader of the Bowles family.

Joseph Leiter, president of the Army League, who has called on former President Roosevelt to withdraw his plan for creating a volunteer division of the United States Army for service in France, is a Chicago capitalist, whose sister was the first wife of Lord Curzon. He inherited from his father a large fortune which came into his possession not many years after he was graduated from Harvard University, in 1892. He has figured prominently in several large speculative campaigns dealing with basic food supplies of the country. He has large investments in Chicago business enterprises, and in the stocks of transportation companies.

Sir Alfred Mond, now British First Commissioner of Works, is another example of the initiative of Mr. Lloyd George in giving important administrative posts to men who have made their mark in business. It is true, of

course, that Sir Alfred, who was made a baronet in 1910, since which year he has represented Swansea in Parliament, has also been prominent in politics. Entering Parliament in 1904, as Liberal member for Chester, he has delivered ably reasoned speeches on many topics, but especially on free trade questions. He is treasurer of the Free Trade Union, and has written very largely on political and economic questions, some of these articles having been published in 1912 under the general title of "Questions of Today and Tomorrow." Had he never taken up politics, however, Sir Alfred would have been a prominent figure in the business world. Until recently, at any rate, he was managing director of Brunner, Mond & Co., chairman of the Mond Nickel Company, a director of the South Staffordshire (Mond Power and Heating) Gas Company, and chairman of the Power Gas Corporation. He is a member of the Royal Institution, was chairman of the chemical industries section of the Franco-British Exhibition held in London in 1908, and president of the Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic. It was undoubtedly his business achievements which, in the eyes of Mr. Lloyd George, entitled Sir Alfred to jump the usual preliminary steps in politics represented by undersecretaryships, and to be at once given charge of an important ministerial post.

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Women's Porch & Bungalow Frocks

made of washable Summer fabrics,
will be on sale Monday and Tuesday,
very specially priced at

\$1.45, \$2.50, \$3.00 & \$3.85

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Exceptional Values in House Gowns & Negligees

are offered in a selection now on
sale at the special prices quoted.

Negligees of dotted voile, with hand-
embroidered decoration . . . \$4.65

House Dresses of albatross, hand-
embroidered . . . \$6.50

Boudoir Coats of crepe de Chine
at . . . \$8.75

Boudoir Gowns of albatross, silk-
lined . . . \$9.50

House Dresses of crepe de Chine,
lace-trimmed . . . \$9.85

Included in the above are several
pieces taken from regular stock.

(Third Floor)

Several Thousand Yards of American-made Cotton Voile

(Double width)

featuring attractive printed and
woven designs, will be offered
on Monday, exceptionally priced at
18c. per yard

A Monday Sale of Misses' Spring Dresses

for street, luncheon and afternoon, will offer
extraordinary values at the following prices:

TAILORED DRESSES

of serge . . . at \$14.50 & 18.75

AFTERNOON DRESSES

of various silks . . . at \$19.50 & 28.00

REDUCTIONS have been made in the prices of
the remaining assortments of the Higher-cost
Dresses for street, afternoon and evening wear.

(Second Floor)

An Important Spring Sale

of

Women's American-made Underwear

will be held on Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.

It will present a large variety of charming styles, daintily
fashioned of crepe de Chine, washable satin and
the wanted lingerie materials,

at prices that represent unusual values

LINGERIE

Nightrobes	95c.,	\$1.45,	1.90,	2.90,	3.75
Envelope Chemises	95c.,	1.50,	1.90,	2.85	
Regulation Chemises	95c.,	1.50,	1.85		
Drawers	65c.,	1.00,	1.50,	1.85	
Combinations	1.00,	1.45,	1.90,	2.75,	3.75
Corset Covers	55c.,	75c.,	1.00,	1.45,	1.90
Petticoats	95c.,	1.65,	1.90,	2.90,	3.90

WASHABLE SATIN

Nightrobes	\$7.75	Knickers	\$2.95
Combinations	4.85	Camisoles	1.50, 1.90, 2.90

CREPE DE CHINE

Nightrobes	\$3.90,	4.85,	6.75,	7.50
Envelope Chemises	1.90,	2.75,	3.85	
Knickers	2.50,	2.90		
Combinations	3.85,	4.85		
Camisoles	1.00,	1.50,	1.90,	2.90

A Remarkable Offering of Fine Dress Silks

will present on Monday, at much be-
low normal selling prices, 20,000 yards
of the fashionable weaves, featuring
the desirable colors for Spring and
Summer, as well as all-black and all-
white.

Black Silks

per yard . . . 90c. to \$2.45

White Silks

per yard . . . 78c. to \$1.90

Plain Colored Silks

per yard . . . \$1.15 to 1.85

40-inch Printed Foulard

per yard . . . \$1.35

Novelty Silk Chiffon

per yard . . . 80c. to \$1.35

These Silks will be sold in Dress,
Blouse and Skirt Lengths.

Ten Thousand Yards of Fine-Quality Satin Taffeta Ribbon

(5 3/4 inches wide)

in black, white, and an unusually wide
range of the fashionable shades, will
be offered for sale on Monday at the
extraordinarily low price of
25c. per yard

Mohair Rugs

in plain but highly attractive colors and in sizes
ranging from 18x36 inches to 3x6 feet, are in
stock in a very large assortment.

Prices \$4.25 to \$16.75.

These Rugs have a very deep, velvety pile
and are much in demand for boudoir
and bedroom use.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including
heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded
Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to
any point in the United States.



What a satisfaction to know
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daughter.

\$3.50 and up
Every Corset Fitted

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PLAN MILITARY HIGHWAY ALONG PACIFIC COAST

Legislatures of States of Oregon and Washington Memorialize Congress on the Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The proposal to build a military highway along the Pacific Coast from the Canadian to the Mexican line, which has been urged for some time by the Pacific Coast Defense League and other organizations and by individuals, is being put forward with renewed vigor at this time.

The legislatures of Oregon and Washington have memorialized Congress on the subject, seeking an appropriation for the immediate construction of the road, and a similar measure is before the California Legislature. Such a road, says the resolution before the California Legislature, "would be of the greatest benefit to the United States Government and to the states on the Pacific Coast in supplying coast forts with guns and ammunition and in the handling of artillery and munitions; and that it would be of incalculable benefit in mobilizing troops and in all other incidents appertaining thereto."

A movement is also on foot to have the three Pacific Coast states cooperate in building this road. It is pointed out by the promoters of the idea that the present roads running north and south on the Pacific Coast have not sufficient bottom or foundation to sustain the weight of artillery, and that in many places they are far from the coast.

Two routes have been proposed for the road, one of which would connect all the army posts on the coast. This route would begin at Blaine, Washington, and run south through Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Centralia, Vancouver (Washington), and on to Portland, Salem, and Drain in Oregon. From Drain, this route would pass through the mountains into California where it would follow the coast to the Mexican line. The other proposed route would follow what is known in Washington and Oregon as the Balboa highway, which follows the coast from Port Angeles, Washington, around the Olympic peninsula, south to the Columbia River, to Vancouver (Washington), thence to Portland and Astoria, in Oregon, and from there south along the coast through Oregon and California to Mexico.

MOTORISMS

The Denver-Yellowstone Highway is the name of a new short-cut to the southern entrance to the Yellowstone Park from Denver, Col. It crosses the Lincoln Highway at Rawlins, Wyo.

The Leominster (Mass.) Automobile Association has been formed by Secretary Fortescue of the State Automobile Association. E. H. Saxton has been elected president and J. I. Matthias, secretary and treasurer. An attempt will be made to bring every motorist in Leominster into this association.

Two representatives from each of eight counties in Southern Ohio have been elected governors of the new Sherman-Sheridan Highway Association. Two legs of the proposed new highway from Cincinnati, O., to Wheeling, W. Va., have been mapped out and pass through Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield and Muskingum counties.

Motorists contemplating an extended drive over the Lincoln Highway during the 1917 season, either across their own states into neighboring states or entirely across the continent, can start their trips unburdened with cumbersome extra equipment for themselves or their cars, traveling with the assurance that anything they need may be obtained at convenient stops along the way.

A new bill which vitally affects the interests of motor truck users has been introduced at Albany, N. Y., by Assemblyman Kasson, which provides limitations as to the maximum weight per tire inch, the maximum wheel load and other requirements affecting in a very radical way the use of motor trucks on public highways. In some respects these limitations are far below the weights permitted in other states.

"It is expected that with the advent of warm weather work will be begun on the new up-to-date highway leading from Prescott to Ottawa," says a consular report. "No information has been given as to the character of construction, although last fall it was reported it would be of cement. It is expected that the improvements will add largely to the number of tourists visiting that section of Canada."

The entry list is nearly complete for the three-day intercity team reliability

motor car contest, which if present plans hold will start out of Buffalo July 17 and will finish there July 19. C. G. Sinsabaugh of New York City has received entries from Cleveland, Toledo and Rochester. These bring the total of entering cities to eight, as New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit and Buffalo already are in. The limit of entry is 10 teams. There naturally has been some question as to the effect of the war on the holding of this run. Mr. Sinsabaugh says that nothing will be decided definitely until July 1.

The Sheephead Bay speedway will be put up at auction Tuesday at a foreclosure sale in Brooklyn. H. S. Harkness, president and chief backer of the Sheephead Bay Speedway Corporation, has taken over the mortgage of the speedway, having purchased the \$2,040,000 first mortgage for \$1,650,000, paying \$550,000 in notes bearing his indorsement. Just what are Mr. Harkness' plans in regard to taking over the speedway at the foreclosure sale are not known, but there is a possibility of motor-car racing being continued during the first half of the year, as the racing drivers, though signed up to enter the Government service, have not as yet received any definite information as to reporting.

The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers at their recent three-day session in New York City completed various expansion plans. Seven members were elected to the credit committee; a three-day midseason meeting was scheduled at Atlantic City, Sept. 12, 13 and 14; the association selected a member to the motor transport committee of the Council of National Defense, E. H. Broadwell being the representative; a committee was formed to work out the grouping of the members according to the products made; the association voted to cooperate with the Government in overcoming the mistakes of the Allies in getting parts to the trucks at the front; and seven new members were elected.

War conditions resulted in the annual summer meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers scheduled to be held the last week in June at Ottawa Beach, Lake Michigan, being called off by the council of the society. An extensive canvass of many connected closely with the activities of the society showed a general feeling that few of the members could afford the time to spend four days on the east shore of Lake Michigan or at any other place. Instead of four days at Ottawa Beach it has been voted to spend one day on the summer meeting and hold it in Washington, D. C., Monday, June 25. Washington was decided because not a few Government departments are very closely associated in the work of the society and selecting Washington is hoped not only to economize time but materially expedite matters.

AUTOISTS NOT OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having been informed that the determination of the State Legislature to double the tax on pleasure automobiles for one year was in the nature of an emergency measure, and that their own plan to tax every user of the highway would be an inconvenience to farmers at a time when nothing but encouragement should be placed in the farmers' way, automobilists have ceased their opposition to the proposed law.

COLUMBIA MEN ENLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifteen Columbia University men have enlisted for immediate service as motor truck drivers in the quartermasters' section of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, consisting of five companies of 33 men each. Similar corps are being formed at Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

PAPER PULP MANUFACTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Agreeing to produce 50 tons of paper pulp a month, and to pay the Queensland Government a royalty of 1 shilling a ton on all pulp produced by it, the Cairns Paper Pulp Syndicate has secured from the Queensland Government a grant of land on the coast south of Cairns. It is intended to manufacture pulp from burr, lantana and sida retusa.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Melbourne City Council has every reason to be proud of the success of its electric supply undertaking. The result of the operations of the plant in 1916 was a gross profit of £102,250 on a revenue of £197,190. If the coal dispute had not interrupted business the result would have been more striking.

FOUR STATES ON PROPOSED ROUTE FOR AUTO TOUR

Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri in Itinerary of Colorado Springs—Manitou Run

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Tentative itinerary for the Colorado Springs-Manitou automobile sociability run through Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri includes the following points: Colorado Springs, Lamar, Dodge City, Kan., Enid, Okla., Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Joplin, Kansas City, Wichita, Salina, Colby, Colorado Springs. The particular new feature of this itinerary is the decision to extend the run to Kansas City; the original plans having been made with the oil fields of Oklahoma and Kansas as the objective point.

This tour is being organized under the joint auspices of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce and the Manitou Commercial Club and the schedule committee is still engaged in securing detailed information as to the particular routes to be adopted between the points already decided upon. In nearly every case there seem to be two or more optional routes available, and in making its decision the committee expects to be governed to a large extent by the following factors: Size and character of population served by different routes; road conditions; hotel and garage accommodations with particular reference to availability of noon and night controls at proper intervals; comparative mileage; and industrial, agricultural, commercial, scenic or historic interest of the different trails.

The outgoing trip will be made over the newly organized Albert Pike Highway, to a point well within the State of Oklahoma, where a detour will be made to include Oklahoma City on the way to Tulsa. A similar excursion is being organized by Hot Springs, Ft. Smith, Sallisaw, Muskogee and other Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma points on the line of the Albert Pike Highway, the plan being for this tour to meet the Colorado Springs delegation at Tulsa.

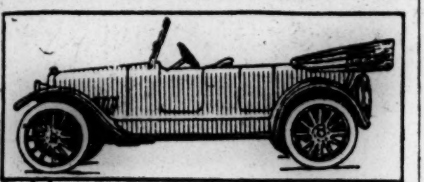
For the return trip from Tulsa several provisional routes are under consideration, including the following: Muskogee, Joplin, Kansas City, Salina, Colby; Muskogee, Independence, Kan., Kansas City, Topeka; Ft. Smith, Joplin, Kansas City, Salina; Ft. Smith, Joplin, Independence, Wichita.

More than 100 letters have been received from various points in the three states, giving road information and proposing attractive features for this sociability tour. Present indications are that eight or ten cars will make the trip, carrying 30 to 40 representative business and professional men from the Pike's Peak region. The start will be made from Colorado Springs on Tuesday, May 8, and the party will reach home again Saturday, May 19.

PULPIT URGES PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—A special service in connection with the recent meeting of the Commercial Temperance League was held at Trinity Church, Boar Lane, Leeds. The vicar, the Rev. E. H. Dykes, alluded in his sermon to the food shortage and its consequences. He said that, in present circumstances, the question was being forced on them, whether or no they were to sacrifice bread for beer. No sane man would say that they ought to do so. The Government had shown its alarm by diminishing the amount of beer allowed to be brewed. But had they not a right, he asked, and would they not be wise to press the Government to do more? He was an advocate of prohibition qua prohibition. But they had no right to gamble on the chances of a speedy ending of the war. It seemed to him criminal folly to run any risk that by any foresight they could avoid. He believed that the time had come when they should insist on the Government forbidding any further waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcohol, from the point of view of self-



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interest, if from no higher reason. He said he had been informed that even now potatoes were being used from which to manufacture alcohol for explosives, although there were in bond hundreds of thousands of gallons of whiskey, which could be perfectly well used for that purpose. If this were so, he found it difficult to characterize such action. He did not think so meanly of the nation as to believe that it was incapable of rising to an act of really great and far-reaching sacrifice.

HOME ECONOMICS MEETING PROGRAM

The New England Home Economics Association will hold its annual meeting at Simmons College on May 5. There will be an all day session and the meeting will take the form of a patriotic rally. The morning session will open at 10 a. m. with a discussion of the distribution, right selection and uses of food. The vital importance of those topics will be brought home to those present by Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College, Miss Marie Sayles of Amherst Agricultural College, Dr. Alice Blood of Simmons College, and by a representative of the Public Safety Committee. These speakers will be followed by round table conferences until 12:30 p. m. at which time the cafeteria lunch at the college will open.

The session will be continued at 2 p. m. by Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews of Teachers College. Dr. Andrews will speak to the subject "The American Home." A business meeting and discussion of specific emergencies will follow.

WAR HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON AUTO REGISTRATION

Increased Number of Women Applicants for Licenses Only Difference Noticed at M. H. C.

According to officials of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, the registration of automobiles in this State has been but very slightly affected by the entry of the United States into the war. Certainly there has been no falling off in the registering of motor vehicles and the applications for operators and chauffeurs' licenses, and the figures for April are going to show a heavy increase over the figures for the same month last year.

An increase in every branch of the department was looked for, however, as has been the case every month this year, as compared with last year, and it is very much doubted at the commission whether the war has anything to do with this increase. It was stated at the commission offices that the call for owners of automobiles to give the services of their cars to the Government probably would not increase or decrease the registration. The owner's license to operate would cover his work, unless he accepted money for driving, when he would have to have a chauffeur's license. However, practically all of the cars that have been

turned over to the Government's use have been given freely, and are driven by men working without pay.

The only effect of note the war has had on the work of the commission is in the number of women applicants for operators licenses. In speaking of this officials of the commission state that there never has been so great a number of women apply as in the past few weeks. A great many women connected with the American Red Cross and the first aid societies have applied for licenses, and the present force of examiners has been kept very busy. There is a strong likelihood that the examining force will be increased.

BOSTON CLEANUP COMMITTEE MEETS

Instead of two weeks, Mayor Curley recommended a six months' clean-up campaign when the Clean-Up Committee met in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall yesterday, to make ready for the starting of the work which is to extend from April 30 to May 12. The Mayor said that to teach the people generally the rules and necessity for paying more attention to civic cleanliness and order, would require six months instead of from 10 days to two weeks.

In his proclamation making April 30 to May 12 "Boston's clean-up period," he asks general assistance in aiding the Department of Public Works to make Boston cleaner, and more beautiful than it has ever been. In his remarks he gave the Clean-Up Committee credit for leading the movement to its present degree of success.

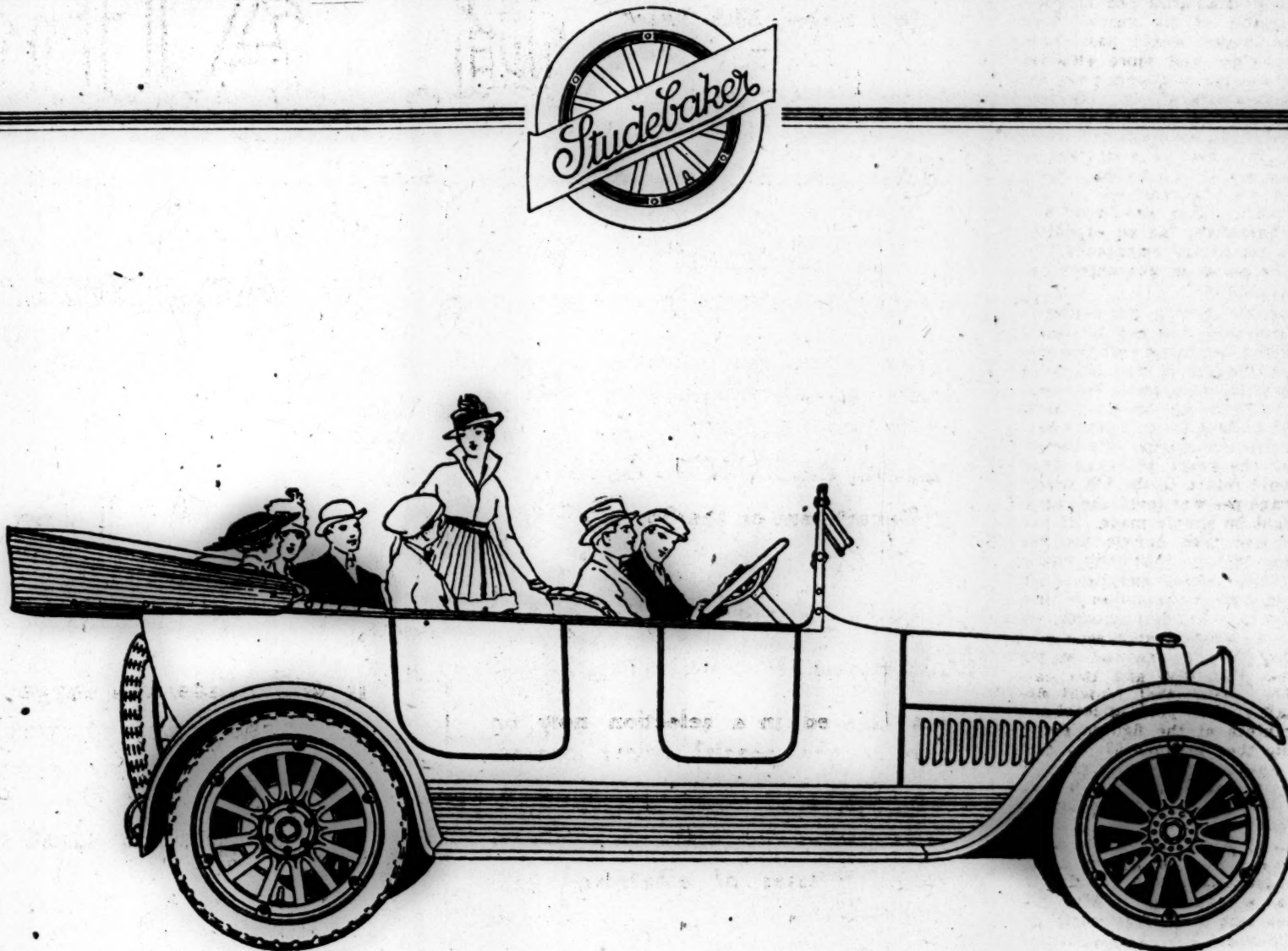
FLORIDA STATE ASSOCIATION TO HELP AUTOISTS

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Florida State Automobile Association, an organization of motor-car owners and users of the State, has just been formed to better motoring conditions in this State; to get behind good roads legislation; to post the roads of the State, and to give touring information and data and hotel and garage accommodation data to those who expect to tour in Florida, no matter from what state they may come.

M. M. Smith of Orlando, Fla., is president of the association. A. S. Blakely is in charge of the headquarters as secretary and under his guidance maps and road data which will help tourists in really seeing Florida are being prepared.

The Florida association will cooperate with the various other similar associations throughout the country and motorists in any state can be assured of getting proper road information as the touring bureau of the Florida association will be able not only to give all data relative to the roads of its own State, but will be able to route cars into the State from all outside points.

The opening up of the good roads in Florida makes it a wonderful touring State. There are hundreds of miles of brick roads with more to be built, miles and miles of beach and other good roads which allow the traveler to see the ocean, drive through the pine forests, truck gardens and orange groves.



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Its deep, luxurious upholstery, the form-fitting design of its seats insure thorough comfort on the longest tours.

People everywhere recognize it for its quality and value. It is noted for its high value as a used car.

Studebaker owners are sure of systematic service everywhere—every city has a Studebaker service station. Studebaker repair parts are

always obtainable at any of the Studebaker branches at relatively low prices.

The Studebaker Six is the most powerful car on the market in ratio to its weight.

In ratio to power it is most economical in its consumption of gasoline.

Its perfect balance and light weight frequently enable Studebaker owners to get from 8000 to 10,000 miles on a single set of tires.

It is an easy driving car—a roadable car.

It will hold to the road at fifty miles an hour, if need be.

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SIX Touring Car 1250
SIX Landau Roadster . . . 1250
SIX Touring Sedan 1700
SIX Coupe 1750
SIX Limousine 2000

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRACK STARS IN THE FINALS AT PHILADELPHIA

University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival Ends Today at Franklin Field—I. C. A. A. A. A. Is to Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Final events in the twenty-third annual University of Pennsylvania relay carnival will take place on Franklin Field this afternoon and some splendid competition is expected to be seen with the relay races furnishing the competition of chief interest.

In addition to the holding of the final events the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will hold a meeting at which final action will be taken regarding the holding of the championship track and field meet scheduled to take place at Franklin Field, May 25 and 26. Some of the leaders in this association are in favor of holding the games; but it is confidently predicted that they will not take place as most of the big universities would not enter men.

J. H. Berry '17, University of Pennsylvania football star, baseball player and national guardsman, won the college pentathlon championship for the third successive time Friday when he captured four of the five events comprising the pentathlon, and finished third in the other—the discus throw. Berry won the running broad jump, the javelin throw and the 200 and 1,000-meter races in easy fashion. Berry scored seven points, B. Jones of Pennsylvania State College was second with 15 points and the scores made by the other five men in competition were: A. Dambly, Pennsylvania State, 17; H. Hoot, Swarthmore College, 20; W. Creighton, Pennsylvania, 24; C. Connel, Bucknell University, 25; W. McCarthy, Lehigh University, 20. In winning the 200-meter race, Berry made faster time than he did in 1916, and Dambly broke the pentathlon record in taking the discus throw.

University of Chicago had a walk-over in the American championship distance medley relay race, her team running away from Pennsylvania, the only other entrant. The American championship medley relay race was won by Pennsylvania, Chicago pushing the Pennsylvanians all the way.

There were only three entries in the 440-yard hurdle race and it was won by E. G. Smart of Northwestern University. One of his opponents was W. H. Mounix, the fast Harvard man, who led Smart until the stretch was reached. In winning the running hop, step and jump event, W. B. Overbe of Illinois, an added entry, made a new collegiate record of 48ft. 4 1/2 in. The former record was 45ft. 6 1/2 in., made by W. S. Carter of Illinois last year. The summary of Friday's events follows:

PENTATHLON
Two Hundred Meters—Final won by Berry; second, Dambly; third, Hoot; fourth, Jones; fifth, Creighton; sixth, Connel; seventh, Gangel. Berry's time—23.50.

Fifty Hundred Meters—Won by Berry; second, Jones; third, Creighton; fourth, Gangel; fifth, Connel; sixth, Hoot; seventh, Dambly. Berry's time—4m. 45s. McCarthy did not start.

Discus Throw—Won by Dambly, 100ft. 10 in., breaking the pentathlon record of 100ft. made by Lamb, Pennsylvania State, in 1915; second, Hoot, 108ft. 10 1/2 in.; third, Berry, 108ft. 9 1/2 in.; fourth, Jones, 107ft. 6 in.; fifth, Connel, 107ft. 6 in.; sixth, McCarthy; seventh, Creighton.

Broad Jump—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania, distance 20ft. 7 1/2 in.; second, Jones, Pennsylvania State, 19ft. 6 in.; third, Gangel, Bucknell, 19ft. 3 1/2 in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by W. B. Overbe, University of Illinois, 18ft. 4 1/2 in., breaking the collegiate record of 15ft. 6 1/2 in., made by W. S. Carter, Illinois, in 1916; second, S. Landers, Pennsylvania, 17ft. 7 in.; third, C. Ivory, Pennsylvania, 15ft. 8 1/2 in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Bennett, Illinois, 111ft. 9 1/2 in.; second, Cabbage, Pennsylvania State, 104ft. 8 1/2 in.; third, White, Syracuse, 100ft. 3 1/2 in.; fourth, Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 100ft. 3 1/2 in.

American College Championship, Sprint Medley Relay Race (first and second each run 220 yards, third man 440 yards, fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Pennsylvania (Lennon, Pope, Dorsey, Scudder); second, Chicago (Clark, Feuerstein, Brinkman, Jones); third, Lafayette (Evans), Recheil, Hays, Kleinschmidt; fourth, Pittsburgh (Barwell, Mays, Grumling, Eckhardt). Time—3m. 34 1/2 s.; four starters.

American College Championship, Distance Medley Relay Race (first man ran quarter mile, second man half mile, third man three-quarters mile, last man one mile)—Won by Chicago (Feuerstein, Clark, Orie, Tenney); second, Pennsylvania (Brennan, Norris, Price, Humphries). Time—11m. 2 1/2 s.

R. G. HATHAWAY TO GO TO WEST POINT

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—R. G. Hathaway, captain-elect of the Indiana University football team, for next fall, has decided to enter West Point Academy next fall. Hathaway, who hails from the same town—Linton, Ind.—as E. Q. Oliphant, who was the star of the Army eleven last fall, received the appointment last fall, but the Crimson supporters hoped to keep him at Indiana until after the next football season, as he still has a year to play under conference rules.

His withdrawal from school will be a loss to Indiana's 1917 football squad.

IOWA STATE ELECTS MORGAN
AMES, Ia.—The Iowa State College varsity basketball squad has elected Max Morgan of Albion, captain for next winter.

SPEAKER LEADS THE AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tris Speaker, batting champion of the American League, still blazes the trail in that circuit, averages today show. Ty Cobb is sixth on the list. Speaker is hitting the ball for a mark of .419 and Cobb is batting at an even .350.

Griffith, Cincinnati outfielder, is just touching .500 as he leads the National League batsmen. George Burns, of New York, follows with .442. Hal Chase, the league champion, is twenty-first with a record of .305.

Cincinnati and New York are leading in .300 hitters in the older league. Each has five men in the circle.

Speaker is the only Cleveland player wearing a .300 average, but he isn't in that class alone, for Cobb also is the only Detroit player enjoying that mark. The Athletics have three men in the circle over .300, and Washington is tied for the honor. McInnis, Strunk and Bodie of the Athletics are sharing leading honors with E. Foster, Judge and Milan of the Senators.

Every pitcher who has appeared so far has won at least one game. Ruth of the Red Sox is showing the way for pitchers in both leagues. He has won four and lost none. Anderson, Giants; Schupp, Giants; Doak, Cardinals; and Barnes, Braves, have each won two and lost none in the National League.

There are 13 undefeated pitchers in the National League and 14 in the American.

PICKUPS

Lavender pitched a fine game for Philadelphia, allowing only two Giants to reach third base.

It isn't very often a major league game is won by a pitcher making a balk as was the result yesterday when Cleveland defeated the White Sox.

Postponed games are piling up rapidly now and there will be many a double header this summer. There were four postponements yesterday, two in each league.

Philadelphia has now joined the ranks of the National League teams able to defeat the Giants this year. Boston and Brooklyn have each won one from the leaders.

The Boston Nationals have asked for waivers on Outfielder Joseph Wilhoit and if they are secured he will be sent to the St. Paul Club of the American Association.

By stealing home in the ninth inning Catcher Whalen won for Springfield Training School against Middlebury College yesterday. It was the only run of the game in which only five safe hits were made.

H. W. Le Gore, captain of the Yale varsity team and one of the best shortstops ever representing a college, has turned down an offer to play for the St. Louis Americans and enlisted in the United States Army.

Three straight for Cleveland over Chicago makes the American League championship look even more interesting than a week ago. Two of the games should have been at least drawn, but that is one of the things which make baseball so interesting.

Detroit fans had a chance to see a splendid pitcher's duel yesterday with the home pitcher winning out. Daus allowed only three hits in nine innings while Weisman of St. Louis allowed only four hits in seven innings and Koob did not allow a hit in the inning he pitched for the Browns.

F. C. Snodgrass, who has retired from baseball to enter the automobile business at Los Angeles, has been given his unconditional release by the Boston National League Club. Snodgrass came to the Boston club in the summer of 1915, the Boston club assuming the large contract that Snodgrass held with the New York club. This contract expired last fall and rather than accept one at a lower figure Snodgrass concluded to retire from active participation in the game. His unconditional release, entirely unsolicited on the part of Player Snodgrass, is an act of courtesy by the Boston Braves in recognition of the player's faithful and efficient service not only with the Boston club but in the National League as well. If Snodgrass ever desires to return to the game, either as a manager or player, he will be entirely at liberty to do so in so far as any control being exercised over him by the Boston club is concerned.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	7	1	.875
Baltimore	8	2	.800
Providence	4	3	.571
Richmond	5	6	.455
Rochester	4	4	.500
Montreal	3	6	.333
Toronto	3	7	.300
Buffalo	2	6	.250

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

	AT Newark
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 8 9
Toronto	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 2

	At Richmond
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Richmond	1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0—6 8 3
Montreal	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4 11 4

	At Baltimore
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Baltimore	0 0 0 1 0 4 0 2—7 6 1
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4 9 2

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Richmond.
Buffalo at Baltimore (two games).
Rochester at Providence.

CINCINNATI GETS SCOTT PERRY

CINCINNATI, O.—Scott Perry of the Atlanta Southern League club has been purchased by the Cincinnati Nationals.

SENIOR GOLFERS TO CONDUCT TOURNEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The thirteenth annual seniors' golf tournament will be held at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., on Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21. The tournament committee of the newly formed Seniors Golf Association has decided that in view of the fact that all of the contestants are more than 55 years of age, and therefore above military age, there will be no abandonment of their annual event.

SEMIFINALS IN LAKEWOOD GOLF PLAY REACHED

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Semifinal and final round matches are scheduled for today in the Lakewood golf tournament now being played at the country club here. N. H. Maxwell of Aronimink continued his victorious play Friday by winning his first two matches. In the first round he faced Dr. A. T. Haight of Massapequa, the golfer with whom he was tied for the honor of winning the qualifying round. The play was extraordinarily poor, considering conditions and the players involved. Maxwell was 42 going to the turn, was 2 up, as Dr. Haight had amassed a total of 49 strokes for the same distance.

On Thursday, in the qualifying round, both golfers turned in the fair score of 79. Friday the best that Maxwell could do was an 84, while Dr. Haight reached the home green with a card of 93. This was one of the contributing causes to his defeat by Maxwell by the margin of 6 to 4.

Maxwell started off well with a par 4 but there was little need for such an expert performance, as his opponent took a 6. Another 6 on the second hole by the Massapequa golfer gave that to Maxwell and even a 5 on the third by Dr. Haight was not enough to keep Maxwell from making it 3 up. Coming in, matters improved a little for the first six holes even though Maxwell did clinch the match 6 and 4, on the fourteenth green. The last three holes however were played out to decide the winner of the medal. The par is 13 on this stretch yet Maxwell required no less than 17 strokes to cover the distance, while his opponent added another one.

In the afternoon Maxwell encountered W. P. Hunt of Oakley who had disposed of A. T. McClure, a 22-hole winner in the morning round. McClure led at 3 up and 3 to play, but the Oakley player played par golf on the last three holes and the match was squared on the home green. The first three extra holes were halved and on the twenty-second McClure overplayed his approach and lost the match.

Against Maxwell, Hunt made his first mistake on the third green, where he took four putts. A great recovery from the rough on the fourth hole, that dropped his ball within a few feet of the pin, gave him an easy putt for a 3. On the sixth he played from the tee into a trap, played another into a mound, and lost the hole with a 6. A poor drive, a fine approach, and a five-foot putt for a 3 won the seventh for him, but he immediately became a battler again when he overapproached the eighth green. He lost three holes in a row after the turn was reached, and Maxwell clinched the match, 4 and 3, with a good putt on the fifteenth green.

C. E. Van Vleck of Baltusrol was eliminated in the second round by Clayton Dixon of Philadelphia, who will play P. S. P. Randolph Jr. of Lakewood in the lower semifinal. Maxwell will play Percy Platt of Monmouth in the upper half. The summaries:

First Round—First Round—N. H. Maxwell, Aronimink, defeated Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 6 and 4; W. P. Hunt, Oakley, defeated A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 1 up, 22 holes; Percy Platt, Monmouth County, defeated E. H. Fitter, Philadelphia Cricket, 7 and 6; A. L. Weller Jr., Richmond County, defeated J. C. Parrish Jr., National, 2 up; Clayton Dixon, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated J. T. Gillespie, Morris, 2 up; C. E. Van Vleck Jr., Baltusrol, defeated E. E. Allison, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; W. H. Weaver, Pine Valley, defeated P. A. Proal, Deal, 5 and 3; P. S. P. Randolph Jr., Lakewood, defeated William Wallace, Richmond, 6 and 5.

Second Round—Maxwell defeated Hunt, 4 and 3; Platt defeated Walker, 3 and 1; Dixon defeated Van Vleck, 2 and 1; Randolph defeated Weaver, 6 and 5.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB GIVES PLAN

The Commonwealth Country Club has announced a unique plan for the conduct of its war relief fund golf tournaments. The golf committee announces that there will be special monthly tournaments, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the Massachusetts Golf Association Red Cross relief fund. A special form of score cards has been arranged.

Each member should buy a card and every time he plays during the month it should be turned in and attested. The best net score of each member for classes A, B and C will be selected at the end of each month, and the lowest net in each class wins the prize. Prizes for May are donated by J. S. Donovan.

PROTESTED GAME TO BE REPLAYED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—President J. K. Tener of the National League today ordered replayed the baseball game of April 17 between Philadelphia and Boston, which was protested by Manager P. J. Moran of the Philadelphia team when Boston was declared the winner.

CLEVELAND TAKES THREE STRAIGHT FROM WHITE SOX

American League Baseball Leaders Are Now Only Half a Game Ahead of Champions

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	9	5	.643	.437
Boston	7	4	.636	.643
New York	6	4	.600	.545
Cleveland	6	6	.571	.538
St. Louis	5	7	.417	.417
Philadelphia	5	7	.417	.250
Washington	4	8	.333	.615
Detroit	4	8	.333	.615

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.
New York-Philadelphia, postponed.
Boston-Washington, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

The Cleveland Americans continued their winning streak Friday at the expense of the Chicago White Sox, and today finds the leaders only half a game ahead of the Boston champions, who were unable to play their scheduled game against Washington at Boston. This was the third straight time that Cleveland had defeated Chicago. One other game was played yesterday, Detroit defeating St. Louis 2 to 1, the same score as was made in the Chicago-Cleveland battle. New York and Philadelphia were forced to postpone their game at New York.

CLEVELAND WINS 2 TO 1

CHICAGO, Ill.—A balk called on Danforth in the ninth inning gave Cleveland the final game of the series with Chicago here Friday, 2 to 1. Scott, who replaced Williams in the box in the ninth inning, after the locals had tied the score in the eighth, paved the way to victory for the visitors.

He passed Guisto and Roth beat out a hit. Evans also was passed, filling the bases. Danforth replaced Scott and the next two men, who were pinch hitters, were easy outs. With the call two and three on Graney, Danforth stopped long enough in his wind-up for Umpire Nallin to call a balk, and Guisto scored the run which won the game. Score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	5	1	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	0	

Batteries—Klepfer, Coveleskie and
O'Neill, Billings; Williams, Scott, Dan-
forth and Schalk. Umpires—Nallin and
Evans. Time—2h. 2m.

Batteries—Klepper, Covelleski and O'Neill, Billings; Williams, Scott, Danforth and Schalk. Umpires—Nallin and Evans. Time—2h. 2m.

DETROIT DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

DETROIT, Mich.—Daus, held St. Louis to three hits here Friday and pitched Detroit into a 2 to 1 victory. A bad throw by Dyer in the second inning prevented a shut-out. Three hits in the fourth inning were responsible for the home team scoring two runs. Weisman allowed four hits, and Koob, who succeeded him, was not hit safely. Score:

FINAL BILLIARD PLAY TONIGHT

AKRON, O.—The final block in the 50-point three cushion billiard match between Charles McCourt of Cleveland and R. L. Cannefax will be played here tonight. McCourt again defeated R.

Batteries—Daus and Stange; Weisman, Koob and Severeid. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 53m.

FINAL BILLIARD PLAY TONIGHT

AKRON, O.—The final block in the 150-point three cushion billiard match between McKee of Cleveland and R. L. Cannex of Cleveland will be played here tonight. McKee again defeated R. L. Cannex, challenger, in the second block Friday night. McKee scored 50 and Cannex 44. The score now stands 100 for McKee and 76 for Cannex.

NEBRASKA GAME POSTPONED

Special The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The University of Nebraska-Kansas State Agricultural College baseball game scheduled to be played here Friday afternoon in the Missouri Valley Conference championship series was postponed on account of conditions.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Walsh	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.500	11	1	1	.000
Ruth	4	15	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	.466	84	3	1	.000
Hobitzell	10	31	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	.354	84	3	1	.000
Shorten	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.333	2	1	1	.000
Walker	11	39	4	12	3	1	1	1	1	.297	25	4	1	.000
Lewis	11	43	5	12	3	1	1	1	1	.279	19	1	3	.869
Gardner	11	36	4	10	2	1	1	1	1	.277	7	22	4	.878
Gainer	11	38	5	11	2	1	1	1	1	.272	35	1	2	.959
Berry	11	38	8	8	6	2	1	1	1	.210	16	31	2	.959
Hooper	11	43	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	.209	19	1	3	.950
Thomas	11	37	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	.208	42	7	1	.000
Scott	11	37	2	7	5	2	1	1	1	.189	27	30	2	.362
Shore	11	26	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	.156	1	12	1	.000
Cady	11	44	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.142	19	4	2	.320
Agnew	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000
Postner	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000
Hirshen	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000
McNally	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000
Janvry	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000
Pennock	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000
Mays	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000
Leonard	11	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000	2	1	1	.000

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH
Rawlins	3	3	1	1	.
Ragan, p.	1	3	1	1	.
Goody, c.	10	37	4	12	.
Konetchy, 1b.	10	37	3	10	1
Knobloch, p.	4	8	1	2	.
Collins	3	8	1	2	.
Magee, 1f.	10	38	4	9	3
Maranville, ss.	10	43	7	10	.
Smith, 3b.	10	40	5	9	1
Lassey, 2b.	8	27	1	6	3
	8	27	1	1	.

WAR TAXES ON INDIA'S PETROL ARE CRITICIZED

Measure Passed by Imperial Legislative Council Meets With Unfavorable Reception

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—A short time ago a bill was introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council and passed without discussion at one sitting, imposing an excise duty of 6 annas per gallon on motor spirit produced in the country, and a corresponding increase in the customs duty upon imported motor spirit.

In introducing the measure Sir George Barnes, the member for commerce, explained that it was a war measure pure and simple, and did not aim at revenue. "Some time ago," he remarked, "the necessity of maintaining adequate supplies of petrol for military requirements was urgently pressed upon us by His Majesty's Government and we were asked to consider what steps we could take to restrict the civil consumption of petrol in this country. As you are all of you aware we have already taken one important step with this object, by the prohibition of the import of motor cars which have in recent months, been coming into this country in largely increasing numbers.

While the consumption of petrol and gasoline in this country was reckoned at about 4,500,000 gallons, estimate of the annual consumption now stands at a figure considerably higher, probably nearly 7,000,000 gallons a year, and if the import of motor cars had been allowed to continue on the scale reached prior to our prohibition, this estimate would obviously have had to be still further revised.

Sir George Barnes added: It is hardly necessary to remind you that in the measure we are now taking, we are following the lead of the home Government. That Government has met the position partly by the imposition of a duty of sixpence a gallon, and partly by a system of rationing each individual owner of a car. We have carefully considered whether we should be able to adopt a system of rationing in this country. This would obviously require a large administrative machinery, and although it might possibly be workable in a few of the larger towns, it would be extremely difficult to work successfully over the vast proportion of the country. I do not think it would be possible to work a system of rationing without a good deal of friction and evasion, and although we do not propose to follow the example of the home Government in this respect, we can at any rate do something by the imposition of a duty. We do not propose a higher duty than 6 annas a gallon, because we think that inasmuch as the major proportion of the cars in use in this country are used for business or government purposes, and the use of cars for purely pleasure purposes is, in comparison, that is to say with European countries, relatively limited. The imposition of a higher duty would probably involve the necessity of granting a considerable number of exceptions, and this would defeat the whole object of the measure. A duty of 6 annas on the other hand is not so serious as to necessitate exceptions, while at the same time it is probably heavy enough to effect some reduction in unnecessary consumption. I quite admit we may not be able to effect a very large saving by this measure. Our total consumption is, of course, comparatively insignificant, but if we save as much as a million gallons a year, which I anticipate we may, we shall at any rate have done something towards securing that there shall be no failure in essential military supplies.

The bill, as already mentioned, was passed in Council without a word of discussion, but its general reception outside has been unfavorable. The line taken by most newspaper commentators is that the Indian Government has slavishly followed the example of the home Government without taking into account the vast difference existing between conditions in England and India. The small quantity of petrol which is consumed, says the Statesman, comes mainly from an Indian province. Its use does not affect the problem of exchange nor appreciably the problems arising out of admiralty responsibility and the shortage of tonnage. Petrol is not used by a leisured class but mainly by business people who have replaced the horse-drawn vehicles they used to employ by motor cars, and who during the long hot weather in the plains must have vehicles and cannot now suddenly revert to the old type of conveyance. Finally the whole amount of 1,000,000 gallons which Sir George Barnes hopes to save would not suffice, even if it could be transported to England, for army consumption even of a few days.

Other critics urge that as the petrol consumed in and around India is entirely the product of Burma, and is practically under a single control, it would have been very easy for the Government to deal directly with the Burma petrol market, and obtain a guarantee of all the petrol required for military purposes; the balance, if any, being made available to the general public. If this had been done the critics maintain that the whole of the Government's requirements could have been met, and the public would also have been supplied in full. As it is, the petrol user, who is not, as in England, a man of wealth or leisure, has to pay through the nose for his necessary fuel, while the dealers are taking advantage of the tax to impose a surcharge on their own account.

AEROPLANE EXPERIMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions under the Defense of the Realm Regulations has issued the following order, to take effect from the

first day of April, 1917: "No person shall, without a license from the Minister of Munitions, commence or proceed with the experimental manufacture of any aeroplane or seaplane or any part thereof other than any kind of aero engine. Provided that where a first application for a license under this order shall have been made and is pending for the carrying on of any experimental manufacture which shall have been commenced before the first day of April, 1917, nothing in this order shall prohibit the carrying on of such manufacture until the license shall have been refused. For the purpose of this order the term experimental manufacture shall mean any manufacture which is not under or for the direct purpose of fulfilling a Government contract, and shall include the preparation of any working drawings but not the preparation of general arrangement drawings." It is not intended that this order should prevent or discourage the designing of new machines but is only meant to obviate useless labor, and materials on designs and machines which have no prospect of success. It is desired that every possible encouragement may be given to original designs and machines and where the prospects of success are reasonably good no obstacles will be placed in the way of the development of useful designs.

PLAN TO PROHIBIT IMPORTS INTO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The grave impression caused in commercial and industrial circles by the Government decree prohibiting the importation into France and Algeria of all goods coming from abroad, has fortunately been lessened by a further official note communicated to the papers in which it is stated that imports can continue into France until the committee appointed to consider the enforcement of the decree has issued its findings on each of the categories of goods affected. This virtually means that the prohibition of imports is temporarily suspended. The committee, which is to carry on its work under the direct supervision of M. Clémentel, the Minister of Commerce, held a first meeting recently, at which M. Clémentel explained the imperative reasons which make it a duty for the Government to prohibit imports which are not necessities. The Government decree is not retroactive and it does not affect the application of former governmental decrees relating to the prohibition of imports. The president of the committee is M. Viger, Senator; vice-presidents, MM. Marc Réville and Puech. Deputies. Among the members are two representatives of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris, the director-general of customs, and a number of representatives of various industries. The Temps speaks very seriously of the blow which French commerce is about to sustain. If French trade is going to be killed during the period of the war, will it be possible to resurrect it afterward? it asks.

MEASURES URGED TO MEET BRITISH FOOD PROBLEMS

Royal Agricultural Society Urges Greater Farm Output and Retention of Skilled Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a recent meeting of the War Emergency Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England which was held under the presidency of Mr. Adeane, the following resolutions were passed: (1) In view of the serious outlook with regard to the national food supply, the committee strongly urged agriculturists—landlords, farmers, and laborers—to make use of all reasonable facilities now offered by the Government for the cultivation of the land, especially in the employment of the labor released from the Army, women's labor, and machinery. (2) The committee entertain grave apprehension as to the effect on agriculture of the new bill now being brought before Parliament with reference to the medical reexamination of men of military age. In view of the already serious depletion of skilled men on the farms and the waste of time involved in their reexamination, the committee urge that all exempted and medically rejected men engaged in agriculture should be specially excluded from the operation of the bill. (3) The committee urged the Board of Agriculture to give an assurance to farmers at the earliest possible moment that the price which they will be allowed to charge for their output of milk next winter will be such as will give a reasonable profit on the cost of production. Such an assurance is essential for the encouragement of milk production.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England subsequently held a meeting which was addressed by the president, Mr. Adeane. In moving the adoption of the report of the War Emergency Committee he said that the Prime Minister had recently made several concessions in accordance with the views expressed in the resolutions of the council, which should ease the position. Maximum prices of cereals had been abolished, and minimum prices not only for this year, but for a succession of years, had been established. With regard to minimum prices for the war period, there was not much likelihood of prices falling to the level of the 60s. for wheat or 38s. 6d. for oats, and therefore it might seem unnecessary to fix such prices, but some protection was required against any arbitrary action on the part of the Food Controller, who might step in and commandeer produce. They had now assured a minimum price for the 1917 crop, and further there could be no commandeering at or above that figure, except after consultation with the Board of Agriculture. The Board of Agriculture were fully aware of the great difficulty and increasing cost of pro-

duction, and Mr. Adeane felt the council might be confident that "it would bear these things in mind if called on to give advice." The minimum prices for the period after the war stood on another footing. The country was perturbed about the home food production, and was anxious that grass land should be broken up and brought under the plow. The agriculturist naturally said that if that was required there would have to be some guarantee against loss. The minimum price was the reply.

The War Office and the Board of Agriculture were now working together, and the military representatives had been asked to cooperate with the agricultural committees in their various districts. Further, a serious effort had been made by the War Office to free skilled agricultural labor from the army. There had been some complaint that this labor had not been absorbed quickly enough. He thought this might partly be explained by the fact that there had been a change in the intermediary agent for securing this labor. Up to quite recently it had been the Labor Exchange, now it was the County War Committee. Some farmers, he continued, were evidently looking out for the new address; there had been so many official changes that they were bewildered. The farmer was not a quick-change artist. He thought that as it might, the fact remained that the Government had put these facilities in the way of the farmer, and they should be taken advantage of to the utmost. Agriculturists were in a very responsible position in relation to the safety of the country, and much depended on their efforts. There was no room for apathy or prejudice, and they should cultivate short memories and forget grievances. They had criticized, and would continue to criticize when there was good cause, but the position must be saved. The present submarine warfare was the most serious menace ever brought to bear against the security of the country. "Do those," he concluded, "who live tucked away in quiet corners of England fully realize that one of the most potent ways of combating the submarine danger is by producing all the food possible here—now and at once. There has been quite enough procrastination. To put off to tomorrow what should be done today, with our trade routes infested with hostile and hidden dangers, spells disaster, and it is for every owner, occupier, and laborer on the land to make efforts and sacrifices commensurate with the interests which are at stake, and to remember that individually and collectively the safety of the country is in his hands."

COMMITTEE THAT HELPS CONDUCT RUSSIA'S AFFAIRS

Visitor to Paris Describes the Russian Workmen and Soldiers Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Anxious to obtain more definite information than that available as to the character and standing of the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers which is cooperating with the Provisional Government in Petrograd, the Matin has applied to a Russian personage staying in Paris, who left Petrograd but a few days before the revolution broke out, and who, it states, has taken part in all the political life of his country.

In answer to the questions put to him, he entered upon the following sketch of the five members of the executive committee elected by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. These five members were: MM. Jouri, Stekloff, Souhanoff, Filipovsky, Skobeleff, and Tcheldze.

M. Stekloff, whose real name was Nahaukes, was a converted Jew. His profession was that of a journalist, and he had never been a deputy, nor had even stood for election as such. He wrote for Russian papers, and for the German review, Die Neue Zeit, and had published in French a pamphlet entitled "The Social Democratic Group in the Third Duma." He was in Paris during the first year of the war, writing for the internationalist paper Golos (The Voice), which appeared in Russian in Paris. His attitude with regard to the war was most indefinite. In Paris he passed for a Zimmerwaldian, but on his return to Petrograd he accepted a post in one of the institutions connected with the national defense, the Municipal Union.

M. Soukhanoff, whose real name was Grimmer, was a Revolutionary Socialist. He too had never been a deputy, but had written several pamphlets on the war, and had contributed to the Lietopis, a review that had been appearing in Petrograd since 1915 under the direction of Maxim Gorky. M. Soukhanoff, said the Matin's informant, is frankly Zimmerwaldian. He was even a defeatist; that is, he held the view that a defeat alone could liberate

Russia from absolutism. His conception of war is of the simplest. For him it is purely a capitalist's struggle, and he tells the people to destroy capitalism, and with it war.

M. Skobeleff, a Social Democrat, he continued, is a deputy from the trans-Caucasian region, being the successor of Timochine, a member of the extreme Right. Today M. Skobeleff is a Zimmerwaldian, but at the beginning of the war he went so far as to serve in the commissariat.

Finally, M. Tcheldze, the president of the Executive Committee, is the deputy for Georgia, and if he was distinguished for anything before the war, it was for the strong Georgian accent which characterized his speeches. He is a Social Democrat, with international tendencies. M. Plekhanoff, the doyen of Russian socialism, has had to condemn him publicly, but despite his pleadings, M. Tcheldze has always refused to vote the war credits in the Duma. He is a speaker of a mediocre order, and a theorist who has never clearly defined his point of view in a speech or in a newspaper article. As to M. Filipovsky, there is nothing to be said concerning him. He has never uttered or written anything. I do not even know whether M. Filipovsky is his real name or not. He is an obscure individual who has taken advantage of the moment to put himself forward.

So much for the members of the Executive Committee, observed the Matin's informant. Their attitude is undecided, their opinions subject to fluctuations and revision, their program nebulous and contradictory. He was convinced, he continued, that these men would not continue long in power. They had been exalted for the moment because their theories seemed the most extreme, but they threatened to be lost again in oblivion unless they proved capable of progress, and de-

clared war against the enemy without. Tomorrow the Russian artisan would have recovered from the great upheaval, and would demand a program, and rediscover his real leaders. There was one man alone who was destined to command the Russian working classes, and that was Kozma Antonovitch Gvozdnoff, who had been their real leader throughout the war. A model worker himself, he had been the delegate of the workmen's committees to the technical-military council at Petrograd, and he was judged worth imprisoning by the Germanophile M. Prottopoff, while the Zimmerwaldians were left free, and were assisted in their propaganda by the police.

You may be sure, said the Matin's informant, that you will hear of M. Gvozdnoff very soon, and that there will rally round him all the Russian Socialists scattered throughout the world, who are hastening to get back to their country in order to work for it. For the rest, he concluded, he was entirely optimistic. He was convinced that a few weeks hence the immense process of liberation would be an accomplished fact, and that then the inexhaustible forces of the gigantic Russian democracy would be manifested in all their might.

AUXILIARY SCHOONERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans for a fleet of auxiliary schooners have been prepared by Messrs. Burns, Philip and Cox. It is understood that the company which has an extensive trading connection with the islands to the north, intends to use its fleet for the carriage of copra. The schooners may even carry copra to the United States, and take back a loading of lumber. Six of the schooners will probably be built in Sydney.



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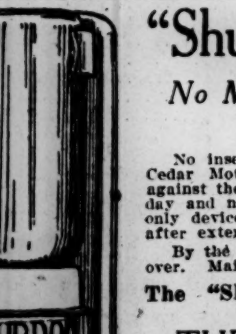


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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COMPARATIVELY SMALL STOCK PRICE CHANGES

Professional Operations Characterize the Trading and Business Is Generally Quiet—Tone Continues Irregular

Comparatively small price changes characterized the early dealings in the short session of the New York Stock Market today. American Agricultural Chemical continued its activity and rise today and advanced a point this morning. Utah Copper was another issue that changed more than fractionally. It moved up slightly more than a point. Texas Company declined a point. Pittsburgh Coal opened 1½ points under its closing level of yesterday afternoon. General Motors was another heavy stock. The New York list taken as a whole was irregular, with the fluctuations fractional on both sides of the previous closings.

Gulf common became a feature of the local stock list today. It rose nearly two points after 15 minutes or so of trading. Arizona Commercial was active again. Small gains were the rule on the Boston board.

Utah Copper soared a couple of points late in the first half hour and Gulf increased its lead in Boston. The copper as a class advanced in New York.

The tone became easier as the session advanced and was heavy at the close. Price changes, however, were unimportant. Pittsburgh Coal and General Motors each showed net losses of about 2 points. Gulf common opened ½ in Boston at 99½, moved up to 101 and fell back to the opening price before the close. Swift showed early strength but lost a good part of its gain. Island Creek Coal lost about a point. Trading was largely professional.

Total New York sales, 265,700 shares; \$1,702,000 bonds. For the week, 3,561,500 shares; \$19,452,000 bonds.

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S REPORT

Condensed statement of financial condition at close of business April 27, 1917, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates:	
In settlement fund.....	\$13,184,000
In bank.....	12,685,000
5% redemption fund.....	50,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.....	511,748
Total reserve.....	27,479,748
Discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper.....	4,499,472
Member bank collateral notes.....	1,589,000
Bank acceptances.....	6,740,049
U. S. bonds.....	629,750
One year treasury notes.....	2,194,000
U. S. 4% of indebtedness.....	3,000,000
City and town notes.....	123,877
Due from other Fed. res. bks., net.....	14,259,209
Fed. res. notes on hand.....	2,711,500
National bank notes.....	39,200
Total resources.....	\$63,165,804
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in.....	\$5,059,250
Government deposits.....	7,916,799
Due to member banks.....	50,106,032
Cashier's checks.....	12,602
Other liabilities.....	71,119
Total liabilities.....	\$63,165,804
Gold with Federal reserve agent to retire outstanding Federal reserve notes.....	21,382,510

WHEAT REACHES NEW HIGH PRICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—With a market practically bare of offerings the trading in wheat opened with a rush and spreads of 3 to 5 cents were the features of the opening. All was a wild turmoil. In the first 15 minutes dealings had been made at \$2.78 for May wheat, up 10¢ from the close. Later a high of \$2.79 was reached. At this price May wheat in selling a good 80 cents over the price April 1.

A car of No. 2 red winter wheat was sold by Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, Friday at the highest price ever known here, \$3.04, which was 38 cents over the May future, with destination billing. Wheat at St. Louis commanded even a higher price than that at Chicago, as a car of No. 2 red sold at \$3.10.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and probably Sunday; continued cool; fresh northerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday unsettled; continued cool.

For Northern New England: Probably fair and continued cool weather tonight and Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 46.0 a. m. 50
12 noon 55

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.

Albany.....46 New Orleans.....70
Buffalo.....38 New York.....44
Chicago.....38 Philadelphia.....44
Cincinnati.....44 Pittsburgh.....44
Denver.....34 Portland, Me.....46
Des Moines.....42 Portland, Ore.....46
Jacksonville.....40 San Francisco.....46
Kansas City.....40 St. Louis.....46
Nantucket.....44 Washington.....48

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:46 High water, 4:46
Sun sets 6:46 4:54 a. m. 4:41 p. m.
Length of day, 13:54 Moon sets 12:39 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:10 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber.....	71	71	71	71
Alaska Gold.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chalmers.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Ag Chem.....	93	93	92	92
Am B Sugar.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Can.....	46	46	45	45
Am Cot Oil.....	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am H & L.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L nt.....	62	62	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Linseed.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Am Lins'd pt.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Smelt'g.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Steel.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen.....	50	50	50	50
Am Zinc.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Anaconda.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Asso H & L.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atl Bir & Atl.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Atchafson.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atchafson pt.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Atl Gulf.....	98 1/2	101	98 1/2	98 1/2
Bald Loc.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
B & Ohio pt.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Barrett Co.....	110	110	110	110
Beth Steel B.....	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
BF Goodrich.....	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
BF Good' hpt.....	108	108	108	108
Burns Bros.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Butte & Sup.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Cal Petrol.....	20	20	20	20
Cal Petrol pt.....	50	50	50	50
Can Pacific.....	161	161	160	160
Can Pac pt.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Cerro de Pasco.....	35	35	35	35
Ches & Ohio.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
CM & St Paul.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
CM & St P pt.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Chl Rfct.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chl Rfct pt.....	68	68	68	68
Chl & G West.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chl & G West pt.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chile Cop.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chino Cop.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Col Fuel.....	49	49	48	48
Col Gas & El.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Gas.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Corn Prod.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Corn Prod pt.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101
Cruc Steel.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cuban Sugar.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	122	122	121	121
Denver.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Dodge Sea.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Driggs.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Erie.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gal W & W.....	34	34	34	34
Gen Motors.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Granby Min.....	81	81	81	81
Gt Nor Ore.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Gt Nor pt.....	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gulf States.....	124	124	124	124
Harv of N.J.....	112	112	112	112
Ill Central.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Inspiration.....	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Con Cor.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Int Con Cor pt.....	58	58	58	58
Int Ag Corp.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int Ag Corp pt.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52
Int Mer Mar.....	27	27 1/2	27	27
Int Mer Mar pt.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
In Nickel Ct.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
In Paper.....	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Kan C So pt.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Kelley Tires.....	52	52	52	52
Kenne Cop.....	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lehigh Val.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	62	62
Lack Steel.....	84	84	84	84
Long Island.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Matheson Alka.....	55	55	55	55
Maxwell 2pt.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Mex Petrol.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88
Miami.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Mdval Steel.....	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Mo K & T.....	7	7	7	7
Mo Pac Ct.....	9	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mo Pac pt.....	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Nat Lead.....	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
Nevada Con.....	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
NY Central.....	94	94	94	94
NYNH & H.....	40 1/2	41	39 1/2	39 1/2
NW.....	129	129	128	128
North Am.....	66	66	66	66
North Pac.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
O Cities Gas.....	134	134	133	133
Ohio Fuel.....	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Ont Silver.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
O & W.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Owens Bot M.....	90	90	90	90
Penna.....	53	53 1/2	53	53
Peoples Gas.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Pitts Coal.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pitts & West.....	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pitts & West pt.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Pressed St.....	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Qcksilver pt.....	2	2	2	2
Ray Con.....	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Reading.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Rdg 2d pt.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Repub I & S.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rep I & S pt.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Royal Dutch.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Rumely.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Saxon Motor.....	50	50	50	50
Seab A L.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Seab A L pt.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
S-Roback.....	176	176	176	176
Shat Arl.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Sinclair Oil.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Sloss Shef.....	49	49	49	49
So Pacific.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
So Ry.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28
So Ry pt.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
St L Swk.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Studebaker.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Tenn Cop pt.....	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Co.....	209	210 1/2	208	208

TSTL & W..... 4 4 4 4
Third Ave..... 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
Union B & P..... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Union B & P new 90 90 90 90

	Open	High	Low	Last
Union Pac.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Union Pac pt.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Un Alloy Steel.....	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
United Fruit.....	134	135	134	135
US Rubber.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
US Steel.....	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
US Steel pt.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Utah Copper.....	115 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	116
Utah Sc.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
V-C Chem.....	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
V-C Chem pt.....	110	110	110	110
V-I-C.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Wabash.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Wabash pt.....	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Wabash P B.....	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
W Maryland.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Westinghouse.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
W & L E.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
W & L E pt.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Willis Over.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Wilson Co.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75

*Ex-dividend.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: The market is beginning to reflect an improved international situation. We have entered the conflict in a thoroughly earnest manner, and while continuing to furnish the Allies with the sinews of war, we are also now extending our financial resources, helping to feed them, and cooperating to make possible an early and successful termination of the war.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In such an unprecedented condition as now controls us, no financial writer can afford to be dogmatic, or pretend to look too far into the future, and one must, of course, be prepared to change his position as warranted by changing conditions, but with facts as they stand today, and especially the prospect of a continuance of earnings, one-half of which would more than justify present prices, we cannot but think that the pessimism of the last few weeks has been rather overdone.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Any speculative excesses at this time are likely to meet speedy correction, but the unwarranted pessimism of recent weeks has been succeeded by a saner and more confident attitude which is in keeping with the actual condition of general business and the immediate outlook.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: Does it not seem that this world war has loosened forces which may have gotten beyond the control of the conservative interests? Moreover, herein may be found the answer to the present abnormally large interest return on securities; capital the world over is fearful of this breaking away from old ties, old habits and old systems, and while the new order will unquestionably inure to the benefit of mankind, capital must have time to become accustomed to the revolutionary changes.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market has given a pretty good exhibition of American confidence and of investment uncertainty. Manifestly "big interests" are upholding financial strength; manifestly, shorts overbid the market; manifestly, American entry into war, manifestly, investors will not be frightened out of securities and, finally, investors are thinking over railroad rate increases probable, great success of the bond issue and sure maintenance of profitable activity here, early peace or prolonged war.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh, says: The rally in the stock market this week was primarily due to covering of shorts, which was induced by the absence of any pressing liquidation. Trading simply became dull when barriers efforts relaxed, and when shorts tried to cover they were compelled to bid prices up in order to attract offerings from the actual owners of stocks. The upward movement during the latter part of the week was fairly vigorous, and there was a moderate increase in buying for account of the public.

If the Government issues the full amount of war loans and short-term credits authorized, it will be difficult to justify an enormous increase in war taxes, such as were talked of a few weeks ago, and if the war should end suddenly, excessive war taxes would be wholly unwarranted, because it is not to be assumed that if an early ending of the war should come with the accomplishment of the downfall of Prussianism, which rests upon militarism, that this country will proceed to build up a great military machine calling for enormous tax burdens.

Some such thought as this may have had something to do with the action of the stock market on the theory that if the war ends this year it will not be necessary to levy war taxes, and if taxation is not greatly increased, then the better class of industrial stocks are not high, assuming that business will continue normally active.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND ROAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Central New England Railway reports these changes in earnings for year ended Dec. 31:

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

DISTINCT GAIN
IN CONFIDENCE
IS INDICATED

Tone of Financial Markets Reflects Cheerful Sentiment—Expenditures of Governments for War—Week's Review

There was a distinct gain in confidence this week in the securities markets. It was shown not so much in the rise of prices but rather in the disappearance of the depression which characterized last week's markets. Some of the active industrialists at times displayed marked strength, although trading was very largely professional.

The feature of interest to investors was the firmness displayed at times by foreign bonds. From the time the United States entered the world war these bonds have inclined upward. Some of them are still regarded as very cheap at current prices, and some houses have expressed the opinion that they will sell 15 to 20 points higher when peace is declared. The advance in the bonds of the Allied countries is largely attributed to the fact that the part which the United States will take in the conflict virtually insures a victory for the Allies, and their recent big military gains further strengthen the hope of an early victory. There was some reaction this week in these issues, attributed to selling by investors who wished to subscribe to the new United States loan.

The strength of securities of nearly all classes is regarded as remarkable, even in view of the favorable developments mentioned, when it is remembered that the United States Government is about to undertake the biggest piece of financing on record. Money rates became much firmer this week on account of the payment of the 3 per cent Treasury certificates taken by the banks. The forthcoming Government bond issue may exert a depressing influence upon securities prices, but thus far domestic bond prices only have shown a declining tendency on this account.

These Treasury certificates take up the slack in the money market in a way that no other Government issue does. Being short-term obligations with a comparatively low rate of interest, they interest only the banks. To take them up the banks employ that portion of their funds which they specially reserve for collateral loans and other short-term investments. Now that it is launched upon an extensive program of issuing certificates or Treasury bills, the Government will find that it is instituting a system that will cause more ready reflection in the money market than its issues heretofore. Long-term bond issues, taken by the public and investors, do not make any material inroads upon the supply of loanable banking funds. In other words, the Treasury Department will be able to exercise the same control over the money market in the United States as the British Treasury has always been able to do from time immemorial. In the London money market through the issue of British Treasury bills. The two issues are analogous, and they perform the same function for United States banks as the British bills do for the London joint stock banks. Showing the difference between the money markets of New York and London, it is interesting to note that while the recent issue of \$250,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, for a little more than two months, were made at the rate of 3 per cent, the British Treasury recently placed an issue of \$50,000,000 bills, about \$250,000,000 of which the three months' bills sold at a maximum level of 4 1/2 per cent.

Contributing largely to the increased confidence obtaining this week was the splendid earnings report of the United States Steel Corporation. Net earnings of \$113,121,018 for the first quarter of the current year were the largest ever reported by the corporation. A significant feature of the report was that the earnings for March of \$43,630,423 were the largest ever enjoyed and at the annual rate of \$523,566,064. This would indicate that the earnings for the second quarter would excel even the record-breaking showing of the first quarter.

It is reported that the sixth German war loan brought in 12,770,000 marks, or about \$3,038,000,000 in new money, exceeding by 2,000,000,000 marks receipts for the previous loan, and about \$40,000,000 marks the previous record, the third loan brought out in September, 1915. The figures indicate how the rate of war expenditures is increasing in Germany. Considering the duration of the previous loan the average daily expenditure of Germany is now about \$25,000,000. The rapidity with which expenditures are increasing would seem to indicate that the funds raised by the last credit would be exhausted before July.

To the end of March, close of the British fiscal year, the war had cost Great Britain \$4,115,000,000 (about \$20,000,000,000), including peace time expenditures upon army and navy and interest on war debts. About \$3,500,000,000 was met out of revenue, and \$16,500,000,000 loans. Interest is displayed in forthcoming budget speech of Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the last budget was introduced a year ago, \$502,275,000 was looked for by the then Chancellor McKenna as revenue for year 1916 to 1917. This was reduced to \$499,275,000 by decision to drop the railway fare duty. The final result showed revenue last year of \$573,428,260, or \$236,661,000 more than raised in 1915-16, and \$71,155,000 in excess of estimate. Income tax

and super-tax, expected to bring in an additional \$56,680,000, actually brought in \$76,715,000 more than 1915-16; while instead of \$85,860,000 expected from excess profits duty, this source yielded \$137,780,000. There were some minor fallings off. Practically the whole of extra revenues secured last year was from taxation, additional sums thus brought in being \$224,018,000, only an extra \$12,643,000 being derived from non-tax revenue.

United States will be called upon to finance the Allies to extent of at least \$400,000,000 and possibly \$500,000,000 a month, according to preliminary reports to the Treasury Department. The program calls for expenditure of every dollar in the United States for foodstuffs, munitions, coal, railway equipment, etc. Great Britain will require \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a month; France \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; Russia a sum undetermined, but up to \$100,000,000 a month; Italy about \$50,000,000 a month. Decision to make Italy the next recipient of a United States loan occasions no surprise in banking circles, as it has been realized for some time that Italy was in strong need of financial assistance. Recently exchange between New York and Italy has been moving decidedly against the latter, dollars in Italy having reached a premium of about 50 per cent, although exchange rate has somewhat improved since. Italy has been buying supplies in the United States to a large extent, while her facilities for offsetting the indebtedness are limited. She has secured only one loan of \$25,000,000 in this market since the war. Further assistance she has had to obtain from Great Britain.

Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France this week report improvement in their gold supplies, the former of £182,974, and the latter of 9,707,000 francs. A feature of the British statement was the large reduction of £9,607,000 in the loan item. The French statement showed a reduction of 66,338,000 francs in general deposits and of 1,318,000 francs in silver holdings.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 2 1/2 per cent. Time money continues dull and firm. Offerings are still scarce, and money secured by industrial collateral has been placed for six months at 4 1/2 per cent. Thirty-day money is quoted 4 per cent and 90-day 4 1/2 per cent. Mixed money has loaned for six months at 4 1/2 per cent. Bidding is also light as borrowers are holding aloof in anticipation of lower rates in the next few days, when the temporary unsettledness attending the transfer of funds from the Government to the account of Great Britain has passed away. Commercial paper is firmer, though the volume of trading shows little improvement over the dullness of the past few days. Rates for the best six months are now quoted 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent.

In large part two developments will determine the course of the market for foreign exchange—positive information as to the amount of the loan to be granted to the Entente governments and the trend of money rates. According to some bankers there is reason to look for a hardening tendency in the latter growing out of the Government's war financing program, and if their views on this score are fulfilled it is calculated to operate as a check against any further perceptible rise in exchange not only on London but also on Paris, Rome and Petrograd.

ATLANTIC, GULF
& WEST INDIES'
LINES GAINING

Consolidated income account of subsidiary companies comprising the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, for the month of February and the two months ended Feb. 28, last, shows these changes:

	1917	Increase
February—		
Oper and other inc	\$3,311,930.79	\$925,823.92
Oper expenses	2,383,654.28	651,341.66
Total income	928,276.51	274,482.26
Less int on bonded		
debt, rentals and		
other deductions,		
paid or accrued.	150,255.14	\$30,472.34
Net income	778,021.37	\$304,954.60
Two months—		
Oper and other inc	\$6,433,972.54	2,039,695.81
Oper exp	4,619,396.51	1,368,737.51
Total income	1,814,576.03	670,958.30
Less int on bonded		
debt, rentals and		
other deductions,		
paid or accrued.	290,546.62	\$52,939.48
Net income	1,524,029.41	\$729,797.78

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A solid train of 36 cars of onions is en route to Baltimore from the West.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. purchased \$10,000,000 of the 3 per cent Treasury notes.

Announcement by the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company of a 10 per cent increase in wages. More than 4000 glass workers in the company's plants at Charlestown, Penn., Marion, Ind., Elwood, Ind., and Toledo, O., will be affected. Stockholders will meet June 21 to vote on a proposed increase of capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for plant extension.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	308.00	315.00
American Glus Co pf.	138.00	142.00
Amer Writing Paper Co pf.	90.00	91.50
Arlington Mills	107.00	110.00
Bigelow Carpet Co pf.	105.00	107.00
Douglas Shoe Co pf.	97.00	100.00
Draper Corporation	125.00	128.00
Farr Alpacas Co.	173.00	177.00
Mountain States Telephone	113.00	114.50
Ott Elevator	57.00	60.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.	198.00	204.00
Regal Shoe Co pf.	85.00	88.00
So New England Tel.	140.00	146.00
United States Envelope Co	230.00	250.00
do pf	114.00	115.50
Waltham Watch Co.	14.00	17.00
do pf	80.00	83.00

DIVIDENDS

The Thermos Bottle Company has declared a dividend of \$5 a share, payable June 1 to holders of record May 20.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company declared usual semiannual dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable May 10.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable May 12 to stock of record May 10.

The directors of the Smet-Solvay Company have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

The Pennsylvania Seaboard Steel Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 27.

The directors of Deere & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

The Middlewell Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

The General Fire Proofing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Parker Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 26. Parker had passed dividends for previous five years.

Hargraves Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 26. Dividends were passed from 1912 to 1916, inclusive.

The directors of the Solvay Process Company and of the By-Products Coke Company have declared extra dividends of 1 per cent together with the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent.

Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the guaranteed and 1 per cent on the special guaranteed stocks, payable June 1 to stock of record May 10.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—D. Brown; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Adams.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart & Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Meriden, Miss.—S. Rothenberg of Marks Rothenberg & Co.; Adams.
Milwaukee—G. F. Burroughs of Bradley & Co.; Essex.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
New York—H. L. Sibley and W. J. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; 89 Bedford St.
Norfolk—Max Pincus of Max Pincus Shoe Co.; Adams.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.
Sacramento, Cal.—T. Reddy of Weinstock Lubin & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
Savannah—A. Shapiro; U. S.
Savannah—C. E. Hyman; U. S.
Savannah—M. Foster; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Leicester, England—Edgar Loeve of S. Baker & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Ottawa, Canada—H. C. and W. Beardsley; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	910	930
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	105
Illinois Pipe	225	230
Indiana Pipe	98	102
Ohio Oil	363	368
Prairie Oil & Gas	535	545
Prairie Pipe	297	302
South Penn Oil	293	300
Standard Oil, California	270	273
Indiana	775	785
Kentucky	365	380
New Jersey	630	640
New York	365	370
Union Tank Line	92	95

CROP OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Modern Miller says: Recent rains over practically all the winter wheat belt have been of great help to the growing plant. Temperatures in southern sections have been reasonable, but warmer weather is needed in northern sections. Reports from Kansas are conflicting, denoting spotted conditions. Seeding in spring wheat country, both sides of the international line, is progressing and up to normal in most sections.

RESERVE CITY BANKERS ELECT
BALTIMORE, Md.—New York was selected for the 1918 convention of the Association of Reserve City Bankers here. The following officers were elected: President, George W. Staley of Detroit; vice-president, George F. Dunscomb of Chicago; directors, J. H. Henshaw of Albany, N. Y., H. W. Martin of Atlanta, Ga., G. H. S. Soule of Boston, and E. E. Risley of New York.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74c, off 1/8c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 37.9-16d, off 1-16d.

ROAD INCREASES CAPITAL
ALBANY, N. Y.—Long Island railroad has filed certificate increasing capital stock from \$12,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

COTTON TRADE
OF ENGLAND
HAS DECLINE

Usual Holidays Extended, in Which Thousands of Spindles Are Idle—One of Biggest Problems Shipping Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—MANCHESTER, England, April 29—The arrival of Easter has served to bring home to Lancashire how much the cotton trade has declined since the beginning of the year. A great many mills have shut down for more than the usual holidays. In Oldham and the surrounding districts, instead of the usual stoppage of two or three days, the mills have been shut down for 10 days, and at Burnley a similar extension of the holiday has been decided upon by the owners of 20,000 looms. Many of the largest firms in Preston have also closed down for 10 days, and in Blackburn and other towns a week's stoppage has not been uncommon. It is probable that these periods of enforced idleness forecast shadow organized short time throughout the trade.

The depression is far from being solely due to lack of orders. Much more serious is the lack of shipping. Stocks are piled high in warehouses waiting for an opportunity for export. In Manchester, some firms have had to rent extra storage space to relieve the congestion, and it is reliably estimated that there are waiting for shipment to Bombay alone 20,000 packages representing a value of £800,000. With prices so high, such a situation is especially serious, particularly for those firms which require a quick turnover. To have so much money lying idle hits them very hard indeed.

The situation has been rendered more acute recently owing to the Government having taken ships off the India, China, and Australia routes and placed them in the North Atlantic trade. The matter has been raised in Parliament, but without much satisfaction having been obtained. True, Sir Chiozza Money, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller, stated that steps have been taken to deal with the congestion and that there is no intention on the part of the Government to prohibit the export of cotton goods, but he declined to commit himself as to the future. He stated definitely that "it is impossible to make any promise that other difficulties of the same sort will not arise in the near future." What the Government is at present doing is endeavoring to arrange a regular service of ships for the trade, and to make known beforehand to those concerned the vessels' capacity, so that traders may enter into commitments accordingly.

Naturally, traders in Manchester are seriously concerned, and especially so seeing that the accumulated stocks have been produced during a period of record high prices of cotton. If stocks are held over till next season heavy losses may result as a consequence of a big fall in values.

Apart from this accumulation of the shipping difficulty, the trade is now threatened with the stoppage of the supply of flour for sizing. To manufacturers and finishers size is essential, and the views of the affected sections of the trade are being pressed upon the Food Controller who, in the interest of the bread supply, is responsible for proposing the new order.

There has now been formed for the cotton trade a committee of the Advisory Council of the recently-formed Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The chairman is Mr. J. W. McConnell of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, and Dr. W. Lawrence Balls, late of the Khedivial Agricultural Society of Egypt and the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture is among the members. The committee is holding fortnightly meetings. It will consider the place of research in every branch of the cotton industry, whether in the cultivation of cotton, in spinning, doubling, manufacturing, knitting, lace-making, bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing or in the technology of cellulose. It will also ascertain what facilities now exist for the education of boys entering any of these branches, and what opportunities are likely to be offered by the trade for the employment of highly trained men. Finally, it will formulate a scheme for both an institute to undertake research work, in collaboration so far as practicable, with existing bodies, and for an association of firms and individuals willing to make donations and subscribe regularly for a period of years to promote research and improved technical training. The Treasury has made a grant of £1,000,000 for the purpose of scientific and industrial research and the conditions upon which the association could obtain a share of this sum will be ascertained by the committee.

PENNSYLVANIA
TRACTION MERGER
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Plans have been announced for merger of West Penn Railways Company and West Penn Traction Company, two local subsidiaries of American Water Works & Electric Company. New company will be known as the West Penn Railways Company, and it will have \$20,000,000 capital, of which one half will be 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock and one half common. Present preferred stocks of both companies will be exchanged par for par for the new preferred.

TRANSATLANTIC
CHARTER RATES
ARE PROFITABLE

Much Money May Be Made by Vessel Owners If Their Ships Are Commandeered by the Government

Shipping circles have only hazy ideas as to the actual "blue book," or British official charter rates for commandeered vessels, but the general impression has been that 10s. or 11s. a gross ton a month was the transatlantic rate.

According to a prominent Canadian official, "blue book" rates vary from 27s. 6d. a gross ton a month for boats engaged in particularly hazardous work to 14s. for the oldest and slowest boats.

The usual transatlantic rate is 21s. monthly a gross ton, and the average price, for all service, is about 17s. a month.

There is considerable money in shipping at these prices, declares this official, and he is right. The transatlantic rate of 21s. a ton a month is a shade better than \$5, and if the United States Government patterns its rates on the English Blue Book, coastwise shipping owners need not feel alarm at the prospect of requisition of their vessels into overseas trade.

At a monthly income rate of \$5 gross a ton, the Shawmut Steamship Company would show earnings for the common of \$57.26 a share. Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Company, \$196 a share, and the Coastwise Transportation Company, \$506 a share. This would mean that some coastwise companies—notably the last mentioned—would probably earn measurably more than they are now, owing to their being tied up with long charters made before, or early in the war.

Boston shipping interests, however, do not feel that the Government will come to an immediate decision in the matter of diverting coastwise shipping into overseas work; they believe that when this action does come, the Government will requisition only a few boats from each of the fleets.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1917	Increase
Third week April	\$307,924	\$33,390
From July 1	5,255,607	669,205

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in averages in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of New York City are: Average reserve excess \$121,024,350, increased \$7,142,330; loans, increased, \$5,401,000; reserve in own vaults, decreased, \$21,363,800; reserve in Federal Bank, increased, \$28,015,000; reserve in other banks, increased, \$1,076,000; demand deposits, increased, \$7,510,000; time deposits, increased, \$4,870,000; circulation, decreased, \$15,000. Totals—Loans, \$3,678,927,000; reserve in own vaults, \$450,114,000; reserve in Federal Bank, \$248,928,000; reserve in other banks, \$63,007,000; demand deposits, \$3,715,972,000; time deposits, \$202,550,000; circulation, \$28,695,000; aggregate reserve, \$762,089,000.

ONTARIO & WESTERN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York, Ontario & Western road reports for year ending Dec. 31 as follows:

	1916	Increase
Oper revenue	\$8,794,166	\$14,413
Net after taxes	2,324,736	10,005
Total net	2,908,870	9,030
Deductions	1,669,238	\$5,591
Net income	839,582	17,621
Dividends	581,281	581,071
Surplus	258,301	\$63,450

*Decrease. †Equal to \$1.40 a share on approximately 581,140 shares of common stock before deducting dividends on 4000 preferred outstanding.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$37,321,323	\$35,124,888
Balances	5,354,631	2,140,759
Exchanges	\$37,321,323	\$35,124,888
Balances	5,354,631	2,140,759

Local United States subtreasury credit balance today \$110,721.

CHICAGO BOND SALE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The trustees of the Sanitary District have accepted an offer made by a syndicate composed of William A. Read & Co., the National City Bank and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank for \$3,000,000 1-20 year serial 4 per cent improvement bonds. The syndicate bid for \$1,500,000 at 95.87 with a 60-day option on the remainder at 96.87.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION CO.

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company shows net earnings available for dividends for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, of \$773,394, or at rate of \$5.22 on \$14,793,400 preferred, compared with \$624,835, or \$4.22 on preferred shares for year ended Dec. 31, 1915.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company reports as follows for the quarter ended March 31:

	1917	1916
Gross receipts	\$10,832,211	\$6,857,443
Net earnings	2,361,122	1,131,349
Other income	149,133	176,400
Deductions	748,129	705,421
Surplus	1,762,126	602,328

INCREASES WAGES

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Great Northern Railroad has announced a voluntary 25 per cent wage increase to system's entire clerical force, effective May 1.

IRREGULARITY
CHARACTERIZES
COTTON MARKET

Higher Prices Are Said to Obtain Because of Stronger Technical Position and Continued Absence of Spot Pressure

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the cotton market has shown continued irregularity, prices have worked higher during the past week owing to a stronger technical position and the continued absence of spot pressure.

During the earlier part of the week advances were checked by scattering May liquidation in advance of the policies expected on Wednesday, and there has been selling on rallies owing to the favorable weather in the South. But since the break which culminated at 17.35 for October contracts, on April 20, the market has been selling for short account on the more favorable view of crop progress has been restricted by apprehension that new crop contracts were being absorbed by trade interests as a hedge against forward requirements.

The notices actually issued against May contracts were estimated at not more than 500 bales, and after their circulation, the stronger technical position became more effective. Weather conditions have been generally favorable except for continued absence of rain in western portions of Texas. The outlook Friday was for relief in this respect and it is supposed that the crop has made good progress over the greater part of the belt.

At the same time, numerous reports are coming in that agitation for increased crops of foodstuffs will prevent as large an acreage planted to cotton as once expected. One report compiled by a local firm indicated a decrease on the average of 1 per cent.

Nearly all advices indicate a considerable decrease in Alabama, and a noticeable decrease is also reported in Mississippi where considerable reduction is believed to be necessary.

Reduced estimates of acreage naturally rendered the trade more uneasy over weather conditions and will probably increase the sensitiveness of the market to unfavorable reports should they be received. Reviews of the goods trade have indicated a subsiding volume of general business, but with the position fully sustained by large or pending large Government purchases.

Low Price for Bonds of New York Railways

The New York Railways adjustment mortgage 5 per cent bonds are selling around the year's low of 31, which compares with a high of 47 1/2 this year and 63 1/2 last year. Although the actual property values behind this \$30,000,000 issue greatly exceed the market valuation of the bonds, earnings and not intrinsic values are considered at the moment.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

The following patents, issued in the past week to New England inventors, are reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Electric Light Stand—Anderson, Robert D. H., Boston, Mass.

Automatic Weighing Scale—Barnard, Arthur W., Newton Center, Mass.

Combination Lock—Blais, William E., Boston, Mass.

Shoe Rack—Brown, George, Jr., Lynn, Mass.

Reinforcement for Pneumatic Tires—Bryant, Frederick S., Reading, Mass.

Ball Container for Ball-Bearings—Burkland, John O., Worcester, Mass.

Arithmetic Calculator—Burnett, Michael G., Watertown, Mass.

Sprinkling Device—Carpenter, Lewis A., Beverly, Mass.

Turn Button Fastener—Carr, Fred S., Brookline, Mass.

Repeating Device for Phonographs—Cleveland, William E., Fall River, Mass.

Toggles—Coughlin, Joseph D., Dorchester, Mass.

Revolution Counter—Cummings, Henry H., Newton, Mass.

Table Driving and Feeding Mechanism—Drake, Alden M., Worcester, Mass.

Operating Box-Controlled Dumb Waiter System—Dunn, Edward L., Worcester, Mass.

Machine for Operating on the Soles of Boots and Shoes—Eaton, Harrison H., Beverly, Mass.

Surface Trimming Machine—Hansen, Hans, Newton, Mass.

Sole Pressing Machine—Heys, John J., Lynn, Mass.

Threading Mechanism for Automatic Lathes—Hogan, James J., Fitchburg, Mass.

Centrifugal Switch—Kennedy, Carlton L., South Braintree, Mass.

Stop Motion for Drum Spoolers—Marx, Henry J., Holyoke, Mass.

Method of Preparing Adhesive Coatings and Applying Them to Fabrics Without the Use of Solvents—Meade, James, Stoughton, Mass.

Forged Casting and Making the Same—Morris, Albert W., Springfield, Mass.

Mop—Frederick, Frederick W., Cambridge, Mass.

Blindstitch Sewing Machine—Read, Fred A., Lynn, Mass.

Feeder Mechanism for Looms—Rhoades, Alonzo E., Hopedale, Mass.

Belt Fastener—Sawyer, Louis S., Lynn, Mass.

Clutch—Stearns, George, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Alternating Current Magnet—Smith, William S., Cambridge, Mass.

Safety Device for Box Ending Machines—Taylor, Eugene H., Boston, Mass.

Gas Stove—Walker, Arthur W., Malden, Mass.

System and Apparatus for Treating Air—White, Frederick, Brookline, Mass.

Link Mat—Woodward, William, Brockton, Mass.

COOPERATION OF BRITISH WEST INDIES PLANNED

Plan Reciprocity and Improved Shipping Facilities; British Guiana Joins Islands

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—An important movement for cooperation among the commercial interests of the British West Indian Islands and British Guiana has found expression in the organization of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the British West Indies, at a meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad. The resolutions passed at this meeting may have a highly important bearing on their future trade policies, especially in connection with the idea advanced of uniform customs regulations and of free trade between the various islands and Guiana.

The only British West Indian island which declined to participate was Jamaica.

The Governor of Trinidad in the opening speech of the meeting, outlined several of the general policies which he thought would be for the benefit of all the British West Indian islands and also British imperial commerce, and laid especial stress on the desirability of a customs union. He stated that the import trade of the British West Indies is valued at about \$15,000,000.

There was much discussion over the question of improvement of West Indian steamship service, and the idea was advanced that greater advantage be taken of steamers passing through the Panama Canal, which should be induced to call at the different islands, and that the necessity for improved passenger and cargo service should be brought to the notice of the Dominion of Canada.

FILIPINOS NEEDED ON WESTERN FARMS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Importation of from 20,000 to 25,000 Filipinos for the duration of the war and for two or three years thereafter to harvest the crops of California was advocated by Commissioner of Horticulture G. H. Hecke as a war measure, in a statement made here, says the Union. Mr. Hecke asserted that California was being asked to produce bumper crops to help feed this nation and the Entente Allies at a time when the shortage of agricultural labor was so acute that unless foreign labor could be secured to assist in harvesting the crops much of the State's efforts would be set at naught.

PROTEST AGAINST WET CANTEN

TORONTO, Ont.—A protest has been made by the Brant County W. C. T. U. against Canadian soldiers shielded from drink in Brantford, being tempted by the wet canten in the old land, says the Globe.

REAL ESTATE

Announcement is made today of the transfer of ownership of the Hotel Victoria from Russell G. Fossenden and Frederick Parker, trustees, to Emile F. Coulon. The property is on the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets, Back Bay, and consists of a six-story brick building and 14,112 square feet of land; the total assessment is \$365,000 of which amount \$225,800 is on the land. The Victoria has been under the management of Thomas O. Page. On May 1 the new owner will assume control. Edwin H. Eldredge & Co., represented the grantee, and the purchaser in the transaction was represented by Codman & Street.

BROOKLINE PROPERTY SALES

The Norman Court property situated at 217-221 Harvard Street, Brookline, has been sold for Loren D. Towle, the owner, to Sumner Hayward of New York who buys for investment. This property carried an assessment of \$165,000, of which \$25,000 applies on the 18,854 square feet of land. Houghton and Rich were the brokers.

Thallard has sold a large apple and peach orchard situated nearly opposite Cornell College, overlooking Lake Cayuga, New York, containing 200 acres of land with about 50,000 fruit trees. Forrest D. Clark of Boston is the buyer, who intends making extensive improvements.

The 2½-story frame house with 5900 square feet of land at 107 Thordike Street, Brookline, has been sold. The assessors valuation is \$8900, of which \$2400 is on the land. Henry L. Leach conveyed to Christine D. Murphy, who bought for a home. Another property sold is the residence at 38 Fuller Street, Brookline, consisting of a single frame house, stable and 7018 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$10,200, divided by \$5000 on the house, \$1000 on the stable and \$4200 on the land. Georgia H. Bates conveyed to Alice I. Howard. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in both of these sales.

WABAN, NEWTONS, AUBURNDALE

The sale of the Charles W. Burt estate on Kent Road, Waban, is reported. Mrs. J. Wilcock was the purchaser. The property is valued at \$26,000. With the house is a large private garage and 22,000 feet of land. The new owner purchases for a residence.

Mrs. Martha S. Garmon has sold her modern concrete bungalow with garage and 10,000 square feet of land. Roy Deledinier purchases for occupancy. The property is situated at 889 Washington Street, West Newton, and is valued at \$9000.

Irving F. Carpenter has purchased the 10 room house and 9500 feet of land at 28 Balcarres Road, West Newton Hill. Mrs. T. B. Lindsey was the grantor. The new owner will remodel and occupy. The premises are assessed for \$7500.

C. W. Spaulding has sold his new colonial house on Ionia Street, Woburn Park section of Auburndale. E. L. Johnson purchases for a home. With the house there are 7500 feet of land, all valued at \$6000. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were brokers in the above transactions.

Avis S. Leach has sold to H. Irving Hix of Brookline, the property situated at 507 Ward Street, Newton Center, consisting of a new 2½-story single frame dwelling and garage, together with 10,560 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$9800, of which \$7000 is on the house, \$700 on the garage and \$2100 on the land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in this sale.

Sale is reported today of an improved estate on Dedham Street, Newton, to Loren D. Towle. The property was formerly owned by Maximilian Agassiz. It has a frontage on Dedham Street of a quarter of a mile and embraces 73 acres of land 200 feet above sea level. Features of the property are the view commanding miles of the countryside in every direction and a superb grove of chestnut trees. There is a mansion house of 17 rooms, a lodge, chauffeur's cottage, two large stables and other out-buildings all modern. The assessed valuation of the property is \$57,500. Henry J. Kennedy was the grantor and I. E. Williams & Co. were the brokers through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk Street.

WATERTOWN AND WOLLASTON

W. B. Larkin has sold his modern stucco residence and garage with 5000 square feet of land, situated at 7 Palmer Street, Watertown. John C. Neal purchased for immediate occupancy. Property is assessed for \$5000. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a new one-family frame house at 43 Winsor Avenue, Watertown. There are 4800 square feet of land in the lot, assessed for \$550, the house being new is not yet assessed, but the property is valued at \$6000. George B. Cameron conveyed to William N. Fisher, who bought for a home.

Bessie M. Rogers has sold the premises located at 68 Phillips Street, Wollaston, consisting of a modern frame dwelling and 8400 square feet of land. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$6250, of which \$2100 is on the lot. Olive W. Bigelow bought for occupancy. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE FACTORY

The property situated in North Cambridge facing on Clarendon Avenue running through to Tannery Street, formerly owned and occupied by The American Circular Loom Company, has been purchased by the Beckwith Box Toe Company. The land area is about 65,000 square feet and the brick mill-constructed buildings have a total floor area of about 42,000 square feet fully equipped with power plant.

sprinkler system, elevators, etc. The Factory Exchange, Old South Building, were the brokers.

BEDFORD, EVERETT, SOMERVILLE

Sale is reported of the Margaret Harwood estate on Springs Road, Bedford, comprising an eight-room house and garage together with 45,000 square feet of land. The purchaser is Henry H. Qua of Concord.

Sale is reported of the estate at 12 Rock Valley Avenue, Everett, being an eight-room house with improvements and garage together with 3200 square feet of land. The purchaser is A. C. Stimpson.

The estate at 30 Hall Avenue, West Somerville, has been sold. It consists of a two-family house containing 12 rooms with modern improvements and 5500 square feet of land, assessed in a total valuation of \$6500. The grantor was Edward L. Holman, the purchasers being E. and C. E. Philbrick. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in these sales.

BACK BAY ESTATES SOLD

Mrs. George M. Nowell has sold her residence property at 13 Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, to Annie L. Chauvinet. It consists of a large five-story brick and stone building, together with 3610 square feet of land, having a frontage of 30 feet on the avenue. This property carries an assessment of \$115,000, which includes \$41,500 on the land. The purchaser will occupy the premises.

Arthur S. Peak has purchased the three-story well front brick house and 2205 square feet of land at 1100 Boylston Street, near Massachusetts Avenue. It was owned by the Whitman Real Estate Trust, and is assessed for \$22,600, including \$17,600 on the land.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Nellie M. Carey placed a deed on record today giving her possession of the premises at 72 Bakersfield Street, Dorchester. The property is assessed for \$7400, which includes \$1700 carried on 3370 square feet of land.

James A. Mansfield was another buyer, taking title from Elizabeth F. Bowditch to the frame house and 8340 square feet of land at 42 Hancock Street. This parcel is taxed on \$5900, of which \$2100 is land value.

Frederick E. Martin has purchased a 3-story frame dwelling house and 2730 square feet of land, owned by Frank Stern, located 43 Hampden Street, Roxbury. This estate is taxed for \$5700, and \$2200 of that amount is land value.

PURCHASED IN THE CITY PROPER

The Lewis Wharf Corporation, through the office of Hayes & Welch, has conveyed to the Prince Macaroni Manufacturing Company the parcel of land situated 207-215 Commercial Street, running through to Atlantic Avenue. This lot is assessed on \$58,500 for 6497 square feet of land. This transfer is the first on this particular parcel since 1818 and undoubtedly marks the beginning of a long planned-for development of the property in this section.

The purchasers are planning to erect a modern fireproof eight-story building and will enlarge their present capacity nearly threefold.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Leary were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Boylston St., 129-39, Inewich St., 201-207, Ward 8; Samuel Sherman, F. A. Norcross; brick garage.

Montview St., 76, rear, Ward 23; D. H. Blake; Brookline-Skinner Co.; brick garage.

St. Lukes Rd., 27-31, Ward 25; A. Kanter, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.

Nonantown Rd., 76, Ward 25; Thos. King, John Muller; frame dwelling.

Dorchester Ave., 383, Ward 11; Hunt-Spiller Co., Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul; alter foundry.

Anson St., 30, Ward 22; H. P. Hood & Sons; alter mill building.

Washington St., 1260, Ward 6; E. D. Jordan Est.; alter shops.

UNIVERSITY ASKS APPROPRIATION CUT

MADISON, Wis.—Recognizing the necessity of cutting all appropriations to the bone in war times, the university authorities filed a request with the joint Finance Committee of the Legislature asking that the requested appropriations for that institution for the next biennium be reduced approximately \$633,000, says the State Journal.

This will make the appropriations as they were in 1915. Practically all contemplated improvements are eliminated.

INCREASED OIL OUTPUT

DALLAS, Tex.—With the unusually high price as the principal inducement field activities in the North Louisiana oil territory continue very brisk, and many new operators are entering the field and wildcat districts, in addition to the lively activities of the old companies, some of whom are resuming operations in wells that could not be worked with profit if the prices were not high, says the News. There have been no developments of special importance lately, but a number of completions have been announced, and the daily average production has shown improvement.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHE NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The growing importance of American trade with Japan has induced the Government to station a commercial attaché at Tokyo. Secretary Redfield has announced that this position has been filled by the appointment of Frank R. Rutter, assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Rutter will sail for Japan within a few weeks.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today were: Schooners Matthew S. Greer 37,600 pounds groundfish, Etta A. Viator \$600, and Mayo 11 113,000 pounds herring. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.25@5.50, steak cod \$5.25@5.40, market cod \$4, pollock \$5, and cusk \$4.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Gill netters with about 25,000 pounds fresh fish, Harry H., 40 barrels herring, and E. G. Silva 45,000 pounds fresh fish.

Argentine and South African wool is being shipped to Boston in large amounts just now, although the British embargo on Australian wool continues to prevent much of that product coming here. About 10,000 bales of wool from South America are expected to come to Boston during the next few days.

Work began today on raising the steam lighter Hercul in the North Broad Channel. The wrecking lighter Leviathan went to the scene today with full equipment for raising the vessel by slings or pontoons.

NEW BRUNSWICK LABOR BUREAU TO AID SOLDIERS

Service to Be in Assimilating Returned Men Into Civil Life After Demobilizing

ST. JOHN, N. B.—That a system of national labor bureaus be established and be made responsible for the assimilation, into civilian life, of the citizen soldiers, returning after the war has been successfully concluded, was the axis of a report made by a committee appointed by the Board of Trade Council to look into the matter of national service, says the Telegraph. The report of the special committee follows:

"The committee appointed by this council, at the request of the National Service Board, to make recommendations that would assist the board in formulating plans for the demobilizing of the Canadian forces, when the proper time comes, and for their absorption into civil life, would make the following recommendations:

"1. That the necessary legislation be procured to provide for the immediate establishment of a permanent commission by the Federal Government to organize and administer a system of national labor bureau, with local branches in the larger industrial centers; that the national bureau, acting through its local branches, constitute a clearing house for labor both with respect to the returned soldiers and with respect to general labor, the Federal commission to have at least one woman representative thereof, and a woman form one of the governing body of each of the local branches. Other members of the local body to be representative of manufacturing, labor, agriculture and general commercial interests.

"2. The establishment by the Federal authority in each province of one or more soldiers' discharge depots or concentration camps, where all physically fit soldiers returning from overseas service, may be mobilized and retained under military discipline until they are absorbed into civil life; that an occupation census of the men in each of these discharge depots be taken and turned over to the local labor bureau, who shall be responsible for providing employment for them, temporarily or permanently, the latter preferred.

"3. The establishment of productive industries for partially disabled soldiers, along the lines carried out by the Lord Roberts memorial workshops plan in Great Britain.

"4. The establishment in each Province of permanent soldiers' homes under Federal control, for men who are unfit for labor of any kind.

"5. That in order to facilitate the operation of these and all other military projects, the Province of New Brunswick be created a separate military district, communicating directly with Ottawa."

CHICAGO SCHOOL BOYS CHEER PLAN FOR FARM WORK

Education Board to Release Over Six Thousand Pupils for Service in Food Raising

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago's 6419 high schoolboys above 16 years of age cheered the proposition of the Board of Education to release them from the classroom for the purpose of forming an agricultural army to do its part for national victory, says the Journal. By the plan every boy in school will have a part in the work, the technically trained taking their part in shop work, making munitions or other supplies, and the untrained working in the fields.

"Three hundred of our most skillful boys working under the direction of their instructors here could turn out in our shops anything the Government needs, from munitions to aeroplanes," Principal Bogan said. "We could go into rather large scale production along any line that the War Department thought proper."

"Our 30 practical instructors include mechanics, machinists, molders, patternmakers and woodworkers, and many of the boys working under them are very skilled in their various lines. Give us the raw materials and we will guarantee to develop a highly specialized production of anything most necessary, from a rapid-firing gun to a wagon."

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

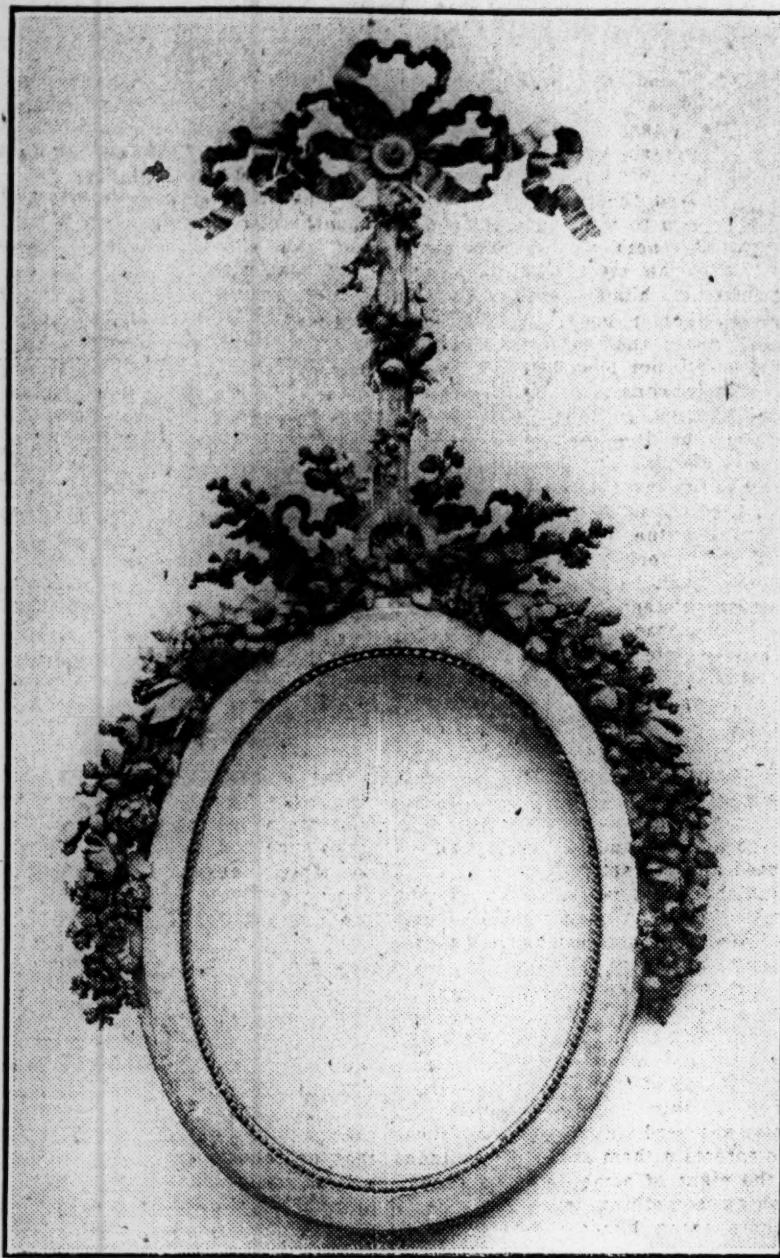
Mirrors of Yesterday and Today

It would be interesting to know who first tried to make some artificial device by means of which he could see himself and his surroundings reflected as he had seen them in a lake or pool. We know, however, that mirrors were used by the ancient Hebrews, for the Bible speaks of them in the book of Exodus. It was when they were building the tabernacle and needed brass for some of its fittings; every one gave liberally, we are told, the women gladly offering even their looking glasses of brass.

Antiquarians have discovered relics of mirrors of bronze, which they believe to have been in common use among the early Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. Some historians say that it was Praxiteles who first taught the use of silver in the making of mirrors, and that was about the year 328 B. C. They say, too, that craftsmen of Venice were the first to make mirrors of glass. The date assigned is the beginning of the Fourteenth Century. These were crude affairs at first, but soon beautiful ones were contrived and they became popular articles of adornment, as well as of use, with the Venetian ladies, who carried them about as they did their fans.

The French, it is generally conceded, have led the world in the production of beautiful mirrors; from the beginning of their taking up that art, their workmanship has been noted for its beauty and delicacy of touch, its exquisite detail. It has been said that the mirrors made in France during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries are the most beautiful known, both in design and in the coloring used in their decoration. It became the fashion, during the reign of Louis XIV, to insert mirrored panels into the walls, and these were framed in rich carvings or painted borders. Just as the great artists of the time, Fragonard, Bouchet, Watteau, and others, drew designs for the exquisite point lace which was being made all over the country by patient, beauty-loving peasants, so they decorated the walls above and around these mirrored panels with their paintings. One of the best and most striking examples of this use of the mirror as a decorative feature may be seen by the tourist in the famous "Galerie des Glaces," one of the state apartments in the great palace at Versailles.

Mirror making is believed to have been introduced into England toward the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, and the craftsmen of that country are credited with the practical and useful invention of mirrors attached to, or used with, dressing tables and bureaus. The mirrors made during the Colonial period in the United States are highly prized today for their beauty of line and



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

French mirror of 17th Century, with carved wood frame

decoration. These were frequently rectangular in shape, long and narrow, with a small section at the top divided off by a band, like the frame, and adorned with a painted design. Flowers were a favorite motif for such decoration, also ships on billowing waves, or swans in quiet pools. Many of these were framed in beautifully grained mahogany, with a soft dull polish like satin. Another popular style of frame was of wood, painted black and richly adorned with gold in quaint design.

The interior decorators of today are finding mirrors a valuable adjunct in producing the effect desired. For one thing, they help greatly in giving an

air of spaciousness to a small apartment. Then, too, placed as they should be, where they will reflect a pleasing picture, they add much to the beauty of their surroundings. For example, one artist achieved a place of delight in a sun parlor, a square room with two sides all of glass, a third consisting largely of an archway connecting it with the rest of the house, and the fourth a solid wall separating it from other apartments. This solid wall she covered with mirrors in panels. The result was that the sun parlor seemed to be doubled in size, which gave it a welcome air of spacious comfort and, as the mirrored wall looked out upon a lovely garden, it served as a picture, as well.

The mirror may be also a thing of joy in a tiny room. What one would call a hall bedroom of small size, in an old-fashioned house, has been made attractive, not only by the few furnishings, including the couch in the corner with its pretty blue cover and heap of pillows, instead of an ordinary bed, but the dressing table is so placed that the mirror above it is in a direct line with the one window. The occupant of this room, as she curls up among the cushions of her couch, may see reflected in that mirror the sky and the garden out of doors. That is her choicest picture, she explains. A builder, making over, an old city house, sought for some way to remove the cramped appearance of the narrow entrance hall. He could not appropriate any space from the adjoining room, the house was too small for that, so he paneled one side with mirrors and the result was most satisfactory.

The long mirror set in the wall or door is now almost a necessity for the woman's bedroom or sewing room, whether or not she is given to dressing at home. In fact, it is quite the customary thing for the architect or builder to arrange for at least one of these full-length panel mirrors in every house and apartment that he plans.

Enter the Woman Suffrage Farmer

Yellow votes-for-women flower gardens have become familiar sights in many parts of the United States, but this year, although the flowers are to flourish again, they are to give up a large share of the land which they might otherwise adorn to the more utilitarian vegetable gardens. The suffrage farmer is about to enter upon the scene. Women have for some time been preaching a sort of back-to-the-land gospel and now, in response to the request sent broadcast by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a group of Pennsylvania suffragists are forming classes and clubs to help each other, and are going into the business of farming with vigor and vim. And they are planning to have a uniform, too, probably some variety of that humble garment, the overall, which is acquiring so much feminine favor these days.

First of all, the suffrage farmer, who is, of course, exceedingly practical, set to work to look through the latest census returns, to find out how many women farmers and gardeners had preceded them into this field of industry. The figures, they discovered, were rather surprising. Here is a table, arranged by these Pennsylvania suffragists from their research:

Thus, so far as nearly 2,000,000 women

The Relation of Art to Dress

It is only recently that artists have admitted modistes to their charmed circle, feeling that their work is worthy to be classed with so-called works of art. In a talk before the members of the Fashion Art League of Chicago, Mr. Frank Alva Parsons expressed some interesting ideas upon the relation of art to dress. Could Mr. Parsons' ideas be carried out by the profession more generally, and by those women who make their own clothes, there could no longer be any hesitation about the classification of the modiste and her handiwork.

"A picture is art," Mr. Parsons declared, "not because of the artist, but often in spite of him. What dictates the costume to be worn at a certain time and occasion? Not art. Standardizing styles can never produce art. The costumes of periods of history, to the student, mean the expression of the manners, customs, methods of thinking of those periods. This is true in furniture, as well. People's ways of doing things, the conditions under which they were done, led up to their manner of dressing."

"In the time of Louis XV of France, take, for instance, the chairs. No one can understand their curves, their veneer, their gilt roses, without understanding the court of Louis XV. There is not an honest line in those chairs, nor a solid feature. So with the dress of any period. Those who know the history of the Italian Renaissance, and the work in art of Beatrice da Este and Bianca Riva, will understand the wonderful beauty and art of the Italian brocades, and will recognize them as developments of the art of that time."

"This shows the impossibility of taking the fashions of any period, transferring them to another period and calling the result art. When a little wisp of a girl inherits her grandmother's large cameo pin, and puts it on her small gown, with no regard for the height or size of her grandmother who wore it so gracefully, she is not expressing artistic beauty. The cameo does not fit her. Our houses and garments are full of sentiments, with no appropriateness of setting."

"Art is the right thing in the right place. In the development of costume-art, the point to determine is what a garment is intended to do, and then, does it do it? If it does, that is art. Suitability is the keynote. The study of line and color which one acquires in architecture and interior decorating, would help the modiste to bring out the essentials in her work. Placing the human figure against a background of white, brings out all the lines of that figure which she needs to study, in order to fit the right thing to that figure. It is necessary to study the figure, in order to know what lines in each person need to be brought out, what should be subordinated, in order to make the work artistic. This is why the standardizing of fashions is impossible. It is not art to dictate the same styles for all women. Each woman's most pleasing features must be emphasized, if she is to be artistically gowned."

This same rule Mr. Parsons applied to color and material. "Colors and materials must be suitably combined to be artistic. They do not have to be alike. Put bear's skin on chiffon, if you wish, but don't call it art." In the matter of foot dress, he scored the present vogue of going about "advertising one's feet." "Any day you can see on Fifth Avenue and Michigan Boulevard women in furs, with their feet attired in a manner only befitting the ballroom. This may be style, but it is not art. There is no relation between such dress of the feet and the rest of the costume. Be sure that you know what each point of the costume is intended for, and see that it fits the occasion and the individual."

Military Styles in Hats

Some of the hats worn by the soldiers in the early part of the last century have inspired satin turbans with high upturned brims, so high that the crown is quite invisible, says the Queen, London. All the headbands in turbans are tight, with one ornament only, and that generally of the Slavonic order.

In the United States are concerned, the new "Department of Suffrage Agriculture" will not be much of a novelty.

However, these women farmers and gardeners have not yet overcrowded the field, and there is plenty of room and opportunity for all who will to adopt similar careers. The Pennsylvania women who are planning to invade the field—or fields—this spring and summer are going in for intensive farming on a highly organized basis. First of all, in order to start their work aright, they are going to consult with the State Department of Agriculture in regard to detailed plans, and ask the cooperation of that department. Next, they are going to organize local leagues with suffrage agricultural chairmen who will enroll women into non-dues-paying-garden-and-vacant-lot clubs. Each woman member is to be pledged to farm or plant a vegetable garden on her own lot or on land to be secured.

These women farmers are also to cooperate in a movement to borrow vacant city lots and turn them into thriving gardens. And, as they study all the National and State agricultural bulletins that they can get possession of, they will pass them along to others. Along with the courses of study in gardening and practical farming, for which they are matriculating already, they are planning to have frequent public lectures, with speakers from county farm bureaus, the State Agricultural Department and colleges.

Playing the Game of Tennis

genius play on top of that. The beginner always executes a stroke in the least effective but most strength-absorbing way. When I began, my only idea was to hit the ball with all my might.

"Finally—after perhaps three months—I had a professional teacher and started to learn to play tennis, instead of the exhilarating game which I had founded."

This bit of the author's own experience is followed by a series of clear, concise directions concerning the racket to be chosen and the proper way of handling it. "Have your own racket from the beginning," she advises. "Find one that exactly suits you in weight, balance, and grip. It pays to buy the best in rackets. . . . Several ways for holding the rackets are in vogue; I think the 'American' way is the best. It is as follows:

"Grasp the racket at the very end, resting the butt against the base of the palm; many girls simply 'grab' the handle half way up; they wonder why they cannot control the ball. To get the proper leverage and freedom, it is necessary to take the racket at the very end. This grip may seem insecure at first, but you will soon become accustomed to it. . . . Thoroughly understand the holding of the racket before you attempt to hit the ball; it is all very simple, but an awkward grip is difficult to lose if persisted in through only a few months."

"Having learned the grip, you will be ready to take up the stroke of tennis. It will be tiresome to go along methodically when it seems so easy simply to plunge into a game, but you cannot hope ever to play an acceptable game—a game which will give you even a decent amount of fun—unless you learn to handle yourself and your racket."

"Take up one stroke at a time; first learn the forehand drive and then the backhand drive. Do not bother with the service until you have a very definite idea of the drives, and can execute them with a fair degree of freedom and accuracy. . . . Keep your eye on the ball! It is quite as important in tennis as in golf. No stroke can be well or accurately made unless you have your eye glued to the ball from the very moment it leaves the opponent's racket."

"I have spoken of strokes and mentioned several kinds of strokes, but I have not yet described them. Strokes are divided broadly into ground strokes, in which the ball is hit after it has bounced, and volley strokes, where the ball is hit before it has touched the ground. These are again divided into forehand and backhand strokes. The forehand strokes are

those hit on the right, while the backhand strokes are hit on the left of a right-handed player.

"A 'drive' is a ground stroke hit low over the net; it should have speed. "A 'lob' is a ground stroke, hit high into the air to bound in the back of the court; it may also be made on the volley, but it is rarely so made."

"The 'service' is the stroke which starts the ball into play."

"The 'smash' is a very hard volley to 'kill' the ball for an 'ace,' or unreturnable ball."

"The 'half-volley' is a pick-up of the ball as it touches the ground, and is more of a ground stroke than a volley. "The 'chop' is a ball hit with a backspin, that drops almost dead as it touches the ground."

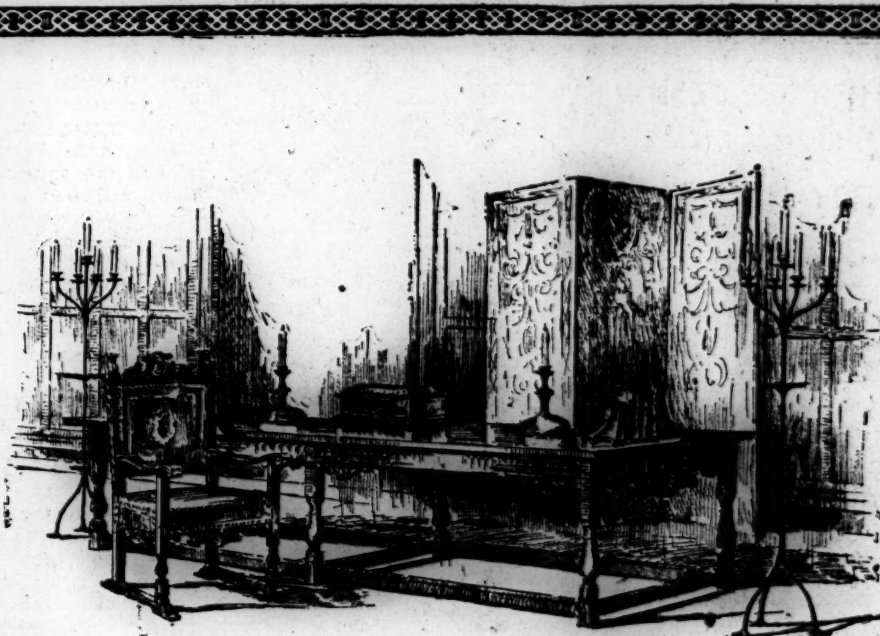
"The 'cut ball' is a ball with a twist which causes it to bounce off at an angle."

Miss Bjurstedt follows the chapters from which the above-quoted excerpts are taken with others dealing with these various strokes which she has mentioned, with talks on singles and doubles, tournaments, clothes for tennis, practice of the game, and winds up with the story of some of her own experiences. In summarizing tennis as a game for women, she enumerates the points in the woman's game as follows:

1. Accuracy in placement.
2. The development of the driving, base-line game as opposed to the net game.
3. The accuracy and not the speed of the service.
4. The conservation of energy.
5. The grounding of the knowledge that a stroke is not well played unless the ball goes to the intended spot.
6. As much speed as is consistent with accuracy.

The Handy Picture Post Card

The latest in trimming for the new gowns, so fashion folk say, are decorations copied from old Greek and Roman vases. And if you possess any post cards, you have right in your own home the most perfect designs possible to copy. The old Greek key design and the Wall of Troy are to be popular, so we are told, and there are many more motifs, lovely ones indeed, to be copied from those pictures of urns and vases. With a few of the exquisite colored post cards which travelers purchase in Pompeii, one could work out most attractive schemes for adorning one's new spring clothes, both as to designs and coloring. Borders for skirts and tunics and sleeves, for any part of gowns and suits where borders can be attached, are among the features of the new styles.



Some Bits of Old Oak at the Hampton Shops

ONE of those old English Oak Dining Tables with its richly decorative apron and plain turned legs, such as they used to make in Gloucestershire some three centuries ago, will surely catch your eye in one of the Galleries of the Hampton Shops.

You will find its effect heightened by the near neighborhood of the straight backed oaken arm Chairs of ample proportions whose severely straight lines, carved cresting and finish betray an Italian origin, and by the tripod Candle-stands of wrought iron whose flickering light might well have illumined the murky shadows of some old Priory Church.

It is this clever mingling of styles which gives so compelling an interest to Hampton arrangements and offers a desirable aid in the decorating and furnishing of your room or house.

Interior Decoration of individual charm forms a distinct feature at these galleries.

Hampton Shops
11 East 50th Street
New York

THE HOME FORUM

Prophecy of Smooth Things

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is no temptation to which the ordinary man is more subjected than that of diluting Truth. The early Quakers recognized this fully. Unfortunately, however, they permitted their horror of deceit to carry them to the opposite pole of illogical exactness, so that they quarreled with the mere courtesies and amenities of human society, which imposed upon nobody, for the very simple reason that there was neither the intention nor possibility of imposing upon anyone. To the Christian Scientist more, perhaps, than to anyone else, the dilemma of the Quaker is understandable. Recognizing, as he does, the invariability of spiritual law, realizing, as he must, the inexorability of divine Science, he sees the futility of paltering with Truth, but he sees also that, in a relative condition of human existence, an absolute adherence to the absolute is impossible, for the very simple reason that, if it could be achieved, the things which are material would vanish away, and the spiritual and eternal alone remain.

"Christ, Truth," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 442 of Science and Health, "gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."

But though it is necessary for the human being to make certain wise and inevitable concessions to his own spiritual blindness, he should be careful, beyond most things, not to attempt to fetter his neighbor with his own limitation. It is, of course, never anything but his own submission to the demands of the senses that causes him to do this. Pride, ignorance, and vanity are hard taskmasters, and those who entertain them are easily wounded at the sight of some one else accomplishing something more than he is accomplishing himself. Blindness to

this fact naturally involves those suffering from it, in any quantity of weak reasoning, leading to untold false conclusions. It is, in reality, a phase of hypocrisy, for what is aimed at is not the good of a man's neighbor, but justification of himself. It is nothing else than the effort to steer somebody else's boat without knowledge enough of the spiritual compass to navigate your own. "It must not be forgotten," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 92 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "that in times past, arrogant ignorance and pride, in attempting to steady the ark of Truth, have dimmed the power and glory of the Scriptures, to which this Christian Science textbook is the Key."

The human mind never changes. The quantity may be reduced, but the quality remains the same. It is the same ignorance and the same pride which is attempting to steady the ark today, that made the attempt to do it, in the times of which Mrs. Eddy was writing. But, challenges this human mind, in a tone of virtuous humility, am I, like the Pharisee and the Levite, to pass by on the other side, and ignore my neighbor? Certainly not, but before you attempt to minister to your neighbor's need, it is best to make sure you understand it, and are not simply engaged in salving your own conscience. There are, therefore, two preliminary questions it is well to face and answer satisfactorily. The first is, whether in reaching out to steady your neighbor's ark you are going to rest it in the stays of what is best for him or convenient for yourself? The second is, whether you are going to confine yourself to prophesying pleasant things? Whether, that is to say, you are going to anchor that neighbor's ark on the waters of a false convenient peace, or sail it off on to the turbulent waters of Truth.

It is the easiest thing in all the

world to administer to a friend or to a patient the soothing drafts of Love, and there is a time for this. But there comes another time when the friend or the patient needs to be awakened out of the sleep of the senses, and then such treatment is no better than a pure narcotic. It is the willingness to do this awakening which is one of the hardest tests of a man's love. "Because," as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 571 of Science and Health, "people like you better when you tell them their virtues than when you tell them their vices." Now there is all the difference between hunting for sin in a patient, in order to account for sickness, and being ready to tell him an unpleasant truth. The one is the action of cruelty, the other of Love. And in the same way there is an obvious difference between a willingness to tell a patient of a fault and a willingness to speak the truth. The one is Love, the other most unquestionable cowardice. It is manifest, of course, that neither cruelty nor cowardice ever healed anything, therefore it follows that Christian Science healing can only be wrought through Love, but, in order to demonstrate this we must acquire a clear and scientific understanding of what love is, something, namely, utterly apart from the material senses and the human mind, something summed up by Jesus as "the fulfilling of the law."

There is, it need scarcely be said, no question at all as to the meaning of the word law. Even in natural science it means that in which no variation is possible. Consequently, in the teaching of Jesus, in other words in Christian Science, it means the never varying operation of Principle, which by reason of its own unvarying harmony is Love. The fulfilling of the law, then, so far as this world is concerned, is the demonstration of this omnipresent, and for that very reason omnipotent, power of Love. In Jesus' teaching, this was defined as a knowledge of the truth. In Jesus' practice this was demonstrated in healing, itself obviously the destruction of everything unlike Truth. To preach this gospel and to practice this healing, for the one is the other, and the other the one, the practitioner must pray without ceasing, in simple English, strive to let that mind be in him which was, *et* in Christ Jesus. When he does this, or in the proportion in which he does it, he will manifest neither symptoms of fear nor cruelty, but will instead fulfill the law.

Cooper and His Tales

"Cooper is popularly known only by his Leatherstocking Tales, yet his stories of the sea are as true to nature, as full of fine characters and as crowded with thrilling incidents as any of the romances that center about the enchanted borders of his favorite Otsego Lake. Long Tom Coffin, the old man-of-war's man, is as fine a character as Leatherstocking, and the stories that record his adventures are classics that will endure. Cooper had received training at sea, and he knew how to write a ship, so his sea stories show an easy mastery of sails and spars, ropes that makes the reader of the ocean."

"In the same way Cooper's knowledge of the Indian and the ways of the Indian and the white hunter and trapper makes one accept as real not only Leatherstocking, but Uncas, Chingachgook, Hardheart, and all the other red men in his romances," writes George Hamlin Fitch, in his book about American authors. "There are chapters in 'The Deerslayer' and 'The Last of the Mohicans' that move with the breathless interest of Scott at his best in 'Ivanhoe' or 'Quentin Durward.' And Cooper's genius is the more remarkable from the fact that he had no historical background to lend force and color to his characters. All he had was this great trackless wilder-

ness, which he depicted with such power as to make Balzac declare, 'If Cooper had succeeded in the painting of character as well as he did in the painting of the phenomena of nature he would have uttered the last word of our art.'

"Cooper was far more English in his character and mind than American, but he had no narrow prejudices, for he had traveled widely and seen much of life. . . . His life for years on the shores of Otsego Lake gave him a rare chance to study the primeval wilderness and the Indian as he existed before he was corrupted by the white man's vices. . . . He knew the Adirondack region and its lower range that included Otsego Lake, the wilderness of Leatherstocking, as a man knows his own hand. Every foot of it he had tramped over, so that he could picture it in his stories with a passionate ardor that warms the heart of the reader. In these days of the Boy Scout movement and the revival of interest in life in the open air, Cooper's Leatherstocking stories should come in for a careful reading. . . . The younger generation can never hope to see the forest primeval, but the next thing to seeing it with one's own eyes is to see it in Cooper's word pictures, as it was before the ax of the lumberman laid it in ruins."

"As With the Canterbury Pilgrims"

"The air was sharp-set; a delicate rime frosted roof and road; the sea lay hazy and still like a great pearl. Then as the sky stirred with flush upon flush of warm rosy light, it passed from misty pearl to opal with heart of flame, from opal to gleaming sapphire. The earth called, the fields called, the river called—that piper to whose music a man cannot stop his ears. It was with me as with the Canterbury pilgrims:

"So priketh hem nature in hir corages; That longen folk to go pilgrimages."

"Half an hour later I was away by the early train that carries the branch mails and a few workmen, and was delivered at the little wayside station with the letters," writes Michael Fairless in "The Road-mender." "The kind air went singing past as I swung along the reverberating road between the high treed banks which we call hedges in merry Devon, with all the world to myself and the Brethren. A great blackbird flew out with a loud 'chook, chook,' and the red of the hawk on a yellow bill. A robin trilled from a low rose-bush; two wrens searched diligently on a fallen tree for breakfast, quite unconcerned when I rested a moment beside them; and a shrew-mouse slipped across the road followed directly by its mate. March violets bloomed under the sheltered hedge with here and there a pale primrose; a frosted bramble spray still held its autumn tints clinging to the semblance of the past; and great branches of snowy blackthorn broke the barren hedgerow."

"Light of heart and foot with the new wine of the year I sped on again, stray daffodils lighting the wayside, until I heard the voice of the stream and reached the field gate which leads to the lower meadows. There before me lay spring's pageant; green penons waving, dainty maids curtsying, and a host of joyous yellow trumpeters proclaiming 'Victory' to an awakened earth. They range in serried ranks right down to the river, so that a man must walk warily to reach the water's edge where they stand gazing

down at themselves like their most tragic progenitor, and, rising from the bright grass in their thousands, stretch away until they melt in a golden cloud at the far end of the misty mead. Through the field gate and across the road I see them, staring at the deep earth bank that leads to the upper copse, gleaming like pale flames against the dark tree-boles. There they have but frail tenure; here, in the meadows, they reign supreme."

"At the upper end of the field the river provides yet closer sanctuary for these children of the spring. Held in its embracing arms lies an island long and narrow, some thirty feet by twelve, a veritable untrod Eldorado, glorious in gold from end to end, a fringe of reeds by the water's edge, and save for that—daffodils. A great oak stands at the meadow's neck, an oak with gnarled and wandering roots where a man may rest, for it is bare of daffodils save for a group of three, and a solitary one apart growing close to the old tree's side. I sat down by my lonely little sister, blue sky overhead, green grass at my feet, decked, like the pastures of the Blessed, in glorious sheen; a sea of triumphant, golden heads tossing blithely back as the wind swept down to play with them at its pleasure."

"It was all mine to have and to hold without severing a single slender stem or harboring a thought of covetousness; mine, as the whole earth was mine, to appropriate to myself without burden and bane of worldly possession."

"Presently another of spring's lovers cried across the water, 'Cuckoo, cuckoo,' and the voice of the stream sang joyously in unison. 'It is free from burden, this merry little river, and neither weir nor mill bars its quick way to the sea as it completes the eternal circle, lavishing gifts of coolness and refreshment on the children of the meadows."

"It has its birth on the great lone moor, cradled in a wonderful peat-smelling bog, with a many-hued coverlet of soft mosses—pale gold, orange, emerald, tawny, olive and white, with the red stain of sun-dew and tufted cotton-grass. Under the

old gray rocks which watch it rise, yellow-eyed tormentil stars the turf, and bids 'Godspeed' to the little child of earth and sky. Thus the journey begins; and with ever-increasing strength the stream carves a way through the dear brown peat, wears a fresh wrinkle on the patient stones, and patters merrily under a clapper bridge which spanned its breadth when the mistletoe reigned. . . . On and on goes the stream, for it may not stay; leaving of its freshness with the great Osmunda that stretches eager roots towards the running water; flowing awhile with a brother stream, to part again east and west as each takes up his separate burden of service—my friend to cherish the lower meadows in their flowery joyance—and so by the great sea-gate back to sky and earth again."

"The river of God is full of water. The streets of the City are pure gold. Verily, here also having nothing we possess all things."

"The air was keen and still as I walked back in the early evening, and a daffodil light was in the sky as if Heaven mirrored back earth's radiance. Near the station some children fitted past, like little white miller moths homing through the dusk. As I climbed the hill the moon rode high in a golden field—it was daffodils to the last."

—Annie Fields.

Silent Poetry

Plastic art according to its most ancient expression is silent poetry.—Schelling.

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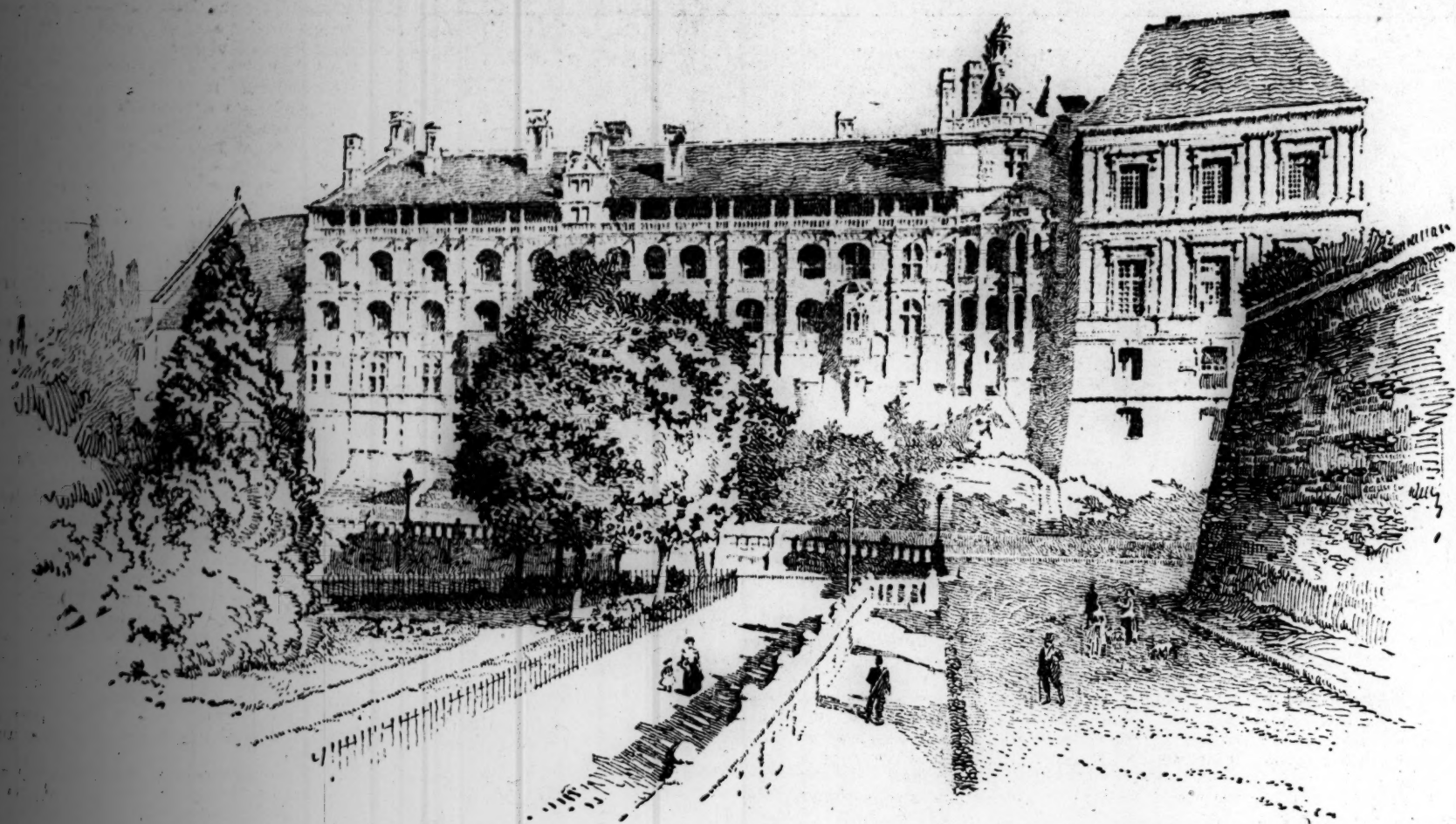
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Castle of Blois, France

"After breakfast we walked to the chateau and snapped the equestrian statue of Louis XII over the entrance. Beneath it was the hedgehog or porcupine of the House of Blois," writes John U. Higginbotham in "Three

Weeks in France." "There are good points about such an emblem. In the courtyard is an excellent view of the valley of the Loire. Many fallen gargoyles are strewn about like a stone mason's nightmare."

"We were taken in charge by an intelligent and intelligible guide who showed us through the three wings of the castle named after their respective builders, Francis I, Gaston and Louis XII. There are some magnifi-

cent fireplaces, particularly in the Louis XII wing. He also built the richly decorated Chapel of St. Calais; his betrothal to Anne of Brittany is depicted in one of the windows. We ascended the beautiful staircases built by Gaston. The Francis I staircase is more magnificent and also more complete. . . . There are salamanders everywhere, the sign manual of Francis I."

Catherine de' Medici's room is handsomely furnished and has beautifully carved doors of stone. "There are two hundred and ninety panels in her study and writing room, no two alike. The castle abounds in secret stairways, closets and chambers. In the study, the guide pressed a spring with his foot and the solid wall in front of him opened, disclosing a closet."

The Infinite

The glory of the arching sky,
So infinite to sight,
By this brings resting to mine eye
And still delight.

The wideness of the swaying sea,
That sense finds limitless,
A great contentment brings to me
And soothes distress.

The endless motion of the wind,
The song that cannot cease,
But makes a quiet in the mind,
And whispers, Peace.

And thus my spirit, knowing Love,
To peace and rest is brought,
So infinite is God above
My highest thought.

And after joys that have an end
There is no will to roam,
For everywhere is God, the Friend,
And Love is Home.

—William P. McKenzie.

The Great Buildings of New York

In "Letters from America" Rupert Brooke wrote some rapid, and very charming, sketches of his earliest impressions on landing in that country, from which the extract that follows has been taken:

"New York Harbor is loveliest at night, perhaps. On the Staten Island Ferry boat you slip out from the darkness right under the immense skyscrapers. As they recede they form into a mass together, heaping up one behind another, fire-lined and majestic, sentinel over the black, gold-streaked waters. Their cliff-like boldness is the greater, because to either side sweep in the East River and the Hudson River, laying this piled promontory between. To the right hangs the great stretch of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, its slight curve very purely outlined with light; over it luminous trams, like shuttles of fire, are thrown across and across, continually weaving the stuff of human existence. From further off all these lights dwindle to a radiant semicircle that gazes out over the expanse with a quiet, mysterious expectancy. Far away seaward you may see the low golden glare of Coney Island."

"But there was beauty in the view that morning, also, half an hour after sunrise. New York, always the clean, east and west smoky of cities, lay asleep in a queer, pearly, hourless light. A thin mist softened the further-outlines. The water was opalescent under a silver sky, cool and dim, very slightly ruffled by the sweet wind that followed us in from the sea. A

few streamers of smoke flew above the city, oblique and parallel, pennants of our civilization. The space of water is great, and so the vast buildings do not tower above one as they do from the street. Scale is lost, and they might be any size. The impression is, rather, of long, low buildings stretching down to the water's edge on every side, and innumerable low black wharves and jetties and piers. And at one point, the lower end of the island on which the city proper stands, rose that higher clump of the great buildings, the Singer, the Woolworth, and the rest. Their strength, almost severity, of line and the lightness of their color gave a kind of classical feeling, classical, and yet not of Europe. It had the air, this block of masonry, of edifices built to satisfy some faith, for more than immediate ends. Only, the faith was unfamiliar. But if these buildings embodied its nature, it is cold and hard and light, like the steel that is their heart. The first sight of these strange fancies has queer resemblances to the first sight of that lonely and secret group by Pisa's walls. It came upon me, at that moment, that they could not have been dreamed and made without some nobility. Perhaps the hour lent them sanctity. For I have often noticed since that in the early morning, and again for a little about sunset, the sky-scrappers are no longer merely the means and local convenience for men to pursue their purposes, but acquire that characteristic of the great buildings of the world, an existence and meaning of their own."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Battle for a Free World

THE wise and famous Lord Bacon, dwelling in one of his essays, on the question of opportunity, writes, "A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds." In a half-hearted way the world accepts this, but all the same failure nearly always finds its victim with the excuse of lack of opportunity in his mouth. This really arises from the man in the street's incorrigible sense of limitation, from, in other words, his utter inability to analyze cause and effect scientifically. A very superficial examination of the facts should be sufficient to show any person that what are termed opportunities are sometimes the results of the most intense preparation, and are not infrequently nothing more nor less than misconceived obstacles. History is a veritable forest of examples of the truth of the first of these propositions. What made the opportunity of Dick Whittington different from that of any other apprentice who ran errands past London Stone, when Bolingbroke was King? or what distinguished the opportunity of Drake from that of any other sailor who sailed the Narrow Sea, in the day of the Great Eliza? Where was the fortune of Clive superior to that of the other clerks of "John Company," on the Coromandel coast? or the fortune of Washington, to that of any of the remaining planters in Virginia? Whilst, when it comes to the second proposition, it must be manifest that the very fact that so few of those who are born with one foot or both feet on the ladder ever attain distinction must itself be due to something inherent in the other fact that what superficially appear to constitute the opportunities of rank and wealth, are in reality often nothing but sensuous hindrances, which actually operate as disabilities.

Now a nation, it has been said until every one is wearied with the statement, is merely an aggregate of individuals, and in this aggregate the most defined expressions of the temper of the mass necessarily come to the top, in the persons of individuals. The cruelty of Nero was forgiven by the plebeians crowding the tiers of the Coliseum to see the gladiators fight or the Christians thrown to the lions; the voluptuousness of Elagabalus' feasts of roses was extenuated by freemen whose corn was ground in the mills of slaves, and whose legions were recruited with mercenaries. What made Dr. Evangelicus, albeit, to appropriate a phrase from Paul, one born-out of due time, the first of Oxford schoolmen and of English democrats, but the fierce longing of English scholars for mental freedom, and of the English villains for political liberty? And what were the Pilgrims, who sailed aboard the Mayflower, but Wyclif's "poor preachers," armed with an English Bible, or the "Jack Millers," the "Jack Trewmans," and the "Jack Carpenters" of the Peasants' army freed from villeinage? George Washington himself was only the embodiment, in its noblest form, of that combination of probity, justice, and reverence for all good things which made the armies of the Revolution as unconquerable as liberty itself. "We view," said a famous member of the House of Commons, in the year of Saratoga, "the establishment of the English colonies on principles of liberty as that which is to render this Kingdom venerable to future ages."

What is liberty itself but the shaking off of the shackles of mental limitation, for there is no other limitation which can hold a man. The Christian martyrs had risen somewhat above the limitations of fear when they could answer the roar of the lions in the amphitheater with the words, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" Dr. Evangelicus had realized something of the omnipotence of Truth, when he staked everything on a translation of the Bible, and replied to the claims of Caesar and the Pope to limit civil, social, and religious liberty, with his thunderous battle-cry, "De Domino Divino," the Dominion of God. The Pilgrims recognized the unlimitedness of this divine protection, when they sailed into the setting sun, and built up their little Leyden Street where the forests of the continent marched with the Atlantic shore. George Washington facing with a handful of colonial militia the strength of a great power summed up the full force of Principle in statecraft when he declared, "Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth."

There is, of course, a certain superficiality in this dictum, attributed to the great President, which is not altogether worthy of him. The liberties which blossomed in the Declaration of Independence were sown in the Whanagemot, watered by Wyclif, pruned by Bradford, and plucked by Washington. But it is true that when once the sun of freedom begins to turn full circle, the bud opens and the flower blooms with remarkable celerity. This, however, is because of the faithfulness of the husbandmen, who have watched the garden, and tended the young shoots. Whether the garden is a man's own, or his country's, or humanity's, makes no difference, provided the work is faithfully done. This was clearly the meaning of the parable of the talents. The man with the one talent had such a sense of limitation that he could think of nothing better to do than to dig a hole in the ground, and bury his talent, in the name of safety, which is a more polite way of saying fear.

It is a situation very like this with which the great democratic powers have been faced during the present war. Their talent lay in their hands, the talent of liberty earned for them by their ancestors. The question before them was were they to bury that talent, in simple English were they, secure in material safety, to let the avalanche of autocracy sweep across the world, withering all liberty before it, as the doctors of Oxford permitted the sirocco blown by the Vatican and the court, to wither up the University? One after another they have answered that question. The United Kingdom was true to the ideals of Wyclif and of Cromwell, the United

States to those of Bradford and of Washington. If they had faltered it would have been with them eventually, as it was with the Oxford of Wyclif in the past, and it might have taken a century to restore that liberty as it took a century to restore the glories of Oxford.

The empires of past ages have all fallen before the danger which the democratic spirit of the world has grappled with in the present crisis. The unwillingness, that is to say, to impair a present prosperity by subjecting it to the danger of an apparently avoidable struggle. They dug their hole in the ground and buried their talent for safety, with the result that there grew out of the ground not a tree of safety but a shrub of failure. Wyclif, of course, is only the type of the man who loses the flood of opportunity, and rides to victory upon it. Alfred, before him, was such a man, and so were Bradford and Washington after him. The reason, however, why these men succeeded where others have never even made the effort to succeed, or making that effort have failed, is because they had destroyed their own belief in limitation, their own sense of fear or failure. They realized that because their object was a right one, they had the right to succeed. So that they had at least gained a sufficient idea of Principle to be ready to say, in the words of Addison's Cato:—

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius,—we'll deserve it."

The Business Situation Reviewed

THE international commerce of the world is moving along, almost ignoring undersea boat activities. In fact, if submarines were utterly unknown to commerce, the volume of shipping could be little greater than it is at the present time. This is seen not only in the small percentage of vessels torpedoed, but is told in the import and export figures of the various countries engaged in international trade. For example, the official figures just given out at Washington show that United States exports for the month of March amounted to \$551,278,328, compared with \$467,683,406 for February, and \$613,555,693 for January, which was a record month. United States imports for March amounted to \$270,484,000, a new high record for the period. Unrestricted submarine warfare went into effect on Feb. 1. There was a falling off in international commerce for that month, but the loss was largely made up in March. Canada's foreign trade for the fiscal year ended March 31 increased \$800,000,000 over the previous twelve months.

The millions of tonnage sunk by submarines since the war began comprise a matter not to be lightly disposed of, but up to date the German submarine activities have been far from successful in accomplishing the object in view. It is believed, too, that with the protection now afforded merchant vessels, and the determination of the Allies upon more vigorous action against the submarines, there will be an increase in international commerce from now on. This trend will be accelerated by the large number of new merchant vessels now under construction, and it is expected that trade among the nations in the future will reach a volume never before attained. A large amount of steel will be required by all nations to replace the ships that have been destroyed since the war began. High prices of steel products have restrained much construction work, which must be undertaken some time. There will also be an urgent demand for the metal for rebuilding purposes throughout the devastated districts of Europe. Copper and other commodities used in the industries will likewise be required. The conclusion to be drawn is that commerce will be greatly quickened, instead of diminished, when peace is established.

A temporary restraint has been felt, in general business, by reason of the United States' war preparations and the prevailing belief that it is the duty of the people to economize. The proposed Government bond issue has served to check the current of trade somewhat, and new financial undertakings on the part of the corporations have been suspended for the time being. It is believed to be only a temporary condition, due to a desire of business men to get their bearings, rather than to any feeling of timidity. It would seem impossible for industrial activity to slow down to any extent, in view of the immense demand for war supplies, and the probability is that in a very short time business will again be moving forward at high speed. Confidence has been strengthened in the last few days, and the outlook is, on the whole, cheerful.

The quarterly statement of earnings issued this week by the United States Steel Corporation was a remarkable exhibit. Net earnings of \$113,121,078 were the largest ever reported for three months, and were at the annual rate of \$72 a share on the common stock. The extra dividend of 3 per cent, which was declared, was warranted, in the circumstances. The large disbursement, following as it did the various increases in the wages of employees, was indicative of the confidence of the directors in the future of the industry.

Gustave Hervé on Russian Revolution

IF THERE is one man to whom recent events in Russia might be depended on to make special appeal, that man is the great French socialist, Gustave Hervé. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that in his paper, *La Victoire*, he has celebrated the event in an article which has justly been termed enthusiastic, but which, none the less, displays all that wonderful breadth of view which those who are familiar with his writings are coming to expect from M. Hervé. Gustave Hervé does not long rest content with consideration of the effect of the event in Russia itself. He returns to that, but first he carries his readers back to the French Revolution, and, from this high place, as it were, in history, bids them see how the idea of freedom and democracy, then given fresh wings, has shaken every stronghold of autocracy from Lisbon to Peking, until it has, at last, assailed and overthrown the great entrenched camp on the banks of the

Neva, thus giving freedom to the Russian millions, from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea.

Gustave Hervé has a remarkable facility for presenting a picture in a few lines. "Ended," he says, "is the régime of the knout; ended is the régime of the gag for the Russian giant, the mildest and most idealistic of the peoples of Europe; ended the slavery of the great intellectual Russian middle class; ended your servitude, Finns and Poles; ended your sufferings; closed is the era of pogrom on Russian Jews, penned like cattle in their ghettos." And so he goes on, filling in the picture with a master hand, until, by those who know anything about the sufferings and struggles of Russia, during the past fifty years, an impression is gained of the "great liberation" such as they never had before.

The material freedom, however, which the Russian people have achieved is, in the view of Gustave Hervé, clearly only secondary to the moral victory which they have gained, a moral victory in which all the world may, and indeed must, necessarily share. He is a Frenchman of Frenchmen, and has all the pride and regard of a Frenchman for the trials and triumphs of his fellow-countrymen in the field, and yet he counts all these triumphs as nothing in comparison with the great triumph for democracy which has recently been seen in Russia. "What are Verdun, the Yser, and the Marne," he declares, "compared with the immeasurable moral victory which the cause of the Allies has just gained at Petrograd! It is the greatest event in the history of the world since the French Revolution."

The Motorized Circus

THE circus of 1917 has appeared in certain parts of the United States, in one instance under the roof of a famous structure strangely named a Garden; in some instances, under what the average showman calls the "big top," meaning what the press agent designates as the "canvased dome," and what all the ringmasters ever known have persisted in describing as the "main pavilion." The thing that most forcibly strikes the reader of the circus "write-ups" which have so far appeared, is the tendency to overdo the attempt to prove that the horse has not been superseded by the motor. The friends of the noblest of domestic animals, engaged in the laudable task of impressing the public with the intimate relationship existing between the circus of 1917 as it is, and the circus of 1917 as the lithographs vouch for it, not content with saying it once, repeat and reiterate the statement that the horse is as much a part of the marvelous spectacle as he ever was. They protest too much; to a degree, indeed, that tempts investigation and analysis.

They are forced to admit that the caravans of the great "aggregations" are no longer horse-drawn, especially in that part of the Nation lying east of the Missouri River. On the contrary, the motor truck is now largely utilized in hauling the paraphernalia, animals, canvas, supplies, and so on; while the troupes and "hands" ride in automobiles. The new method of traveling has advantage, not only in the fact that towns and districts remote from railroad lines can now be reached, but also in the fact that there is less transferring of the stuff to be transported, and greater convenience in the matter of finding suitable locations for the pitching of the tents. Under the old system, a circus of the larger class was compelled to select a site for exhibitions close to railway sidings. The motor car brings it back, in this respect, to where it was when all circuses were moved from point to point in horse-drawn wagons.

It is obvious that the "royal" coaches, carved and gilded, and drawn by six, eight, or ten pure-white or jet-black Arabian steeds, would either have to be dropped out of the procession, under the new arrangement, or become a burden to the circus in transit. The time has not yet arrived when the Louis XIV coaches can be entirely dispensed with. The children, small and grown, who form the mainstay of circus support, would be as disappointed, almost, at this stage, over the disappearance of the magnificent carriages, band wagons, and Roman chariots, as they would be if the calico ponies, the zebras, the sacred cows, the dromedaries and the elephants were omitted. So the gorgeous things on wheels must be hoisted into motor trucks, for the present, when the show moves from town to town.

There are, there must be, splendid motor cars, of course, for the street parades; and it is not surprising to learn that, as a novelty, they are taking very well with the populace. Liberally sprinkled with richly caparisoned steeds, with trick donkeys, with spangled ladies and gentlemen in tableau, with clowns, chained tigers and lions on motor-driven van roofs, the Grand Entrance is still one of the principal joys of spring, and one of the most alluring promises of summer to the small town and the large.

But, nevertheless, when one gets away a certain distance from the mooring place of the elephants, and the spot where the camels look sad-eyed at the self-sacrificing parents who feel that they must take the children to the circus, no matter how much it always bores them; when one turns away from the menagerie and enters the main pavilion, and takes a seat beneath the canvased dome, and glances over the great amphitheater under the big top, one is constrained to notice, and to remark, that the whilom scent of hay and sawdust is absorbed, to a great extent, in the odor of gasoline.

For the trick "diver," in which, and with which, the inimitable clown does extraordinary and indescribably clever "stunts," is not the only motor-driven vehicle that finds entrance into the rings this year. Nor is the use of motor power wholly confined to things on wheels. Nor does the odor of gasoline originate altogether on the inside. It steals into one's consciousness little by little that the motor has been employed where man power formerly was used, all the way from the lifting of the great canvases, which constitute the big top or canvased dome or main pavilion, to the moving of platforms and the distribution of sawdust.

It would be exaggeration to say that the circus of 1917 is wholly motorized, for the bareback riding, the hoop jumping, the trapeze performing, the globe tossing,

the lemonade selling, and the peanut peddling are all done by man power, or lung power, as of yore.

As for the clown's latest jokes, there is no prospect that modern invention will ever reach them.

Notes and Comments

SOMEbody mentioned as an "authority" is quoted as saying that the real spring poem is yet to be written. Spring poetry composed thus far, he says, has fallen short of doing justice to the subject. Now this, as they sing in "Pinafore," is "quite alarming," since it will no doubt impel thousands of spring poets, who had done their bit and subsided, to begin all over again.

"GIVEN good will," said a great British statesman on a notable occasion, some time ago, "we can accomplish almost anything; without it, we can accomplish little or nothing." The truth of this statement has recently been abundantly proved by the successful evasion, by certain firms, of the paper restrictions of the British Government. The sending out of catalogues, except by request, is forbidden; but these firms got over the difficulty by sending broadcast stamped and addressed reply postcards bearing the legend: "Please send me your lists as issued, from time to time, as heretofore." The expenditure of time, energy and paper was thus much greater than ever before. Happily such evasions are as rare as they are utterly reprehensible.

THE saving that would result from a non-explosive observance of the Fourth of July throughout the United States this year is no minor consideration. It would be very great, and the money that ordinarily would be wasted on fireworks could be applied to much better purposes. But there are other and still more important considerations, so well understood as to require no explanation. The holiday should be quiet, save for such pleasant noises as may result from the general employment of the spade, rake, hoe, wheelbarrow, and garden hose.

VICTOR HUGO's "Les Misérables" was put up in large letters on a cinema front, and a portly, gold-laced individual exhorted a cold and wet world to come in and see "the 'Less Miserable'"; threepence and sixpence to see the "Less Miserable." "It's worth while paying three-pence to see something less miserable than this blue-faced lot," said the man in the street, and he went in.

A CORRESPONDENT of a journal published in Valparaiso, Chile, writing an article from Punta Arenas, Patagonia, indicates that the motto of striking workmen, "All accumulated capital is labor not paid for," was very near realization early in 1917. Inasmuch as the town last mentioned is the southernmost place of importance on the American Continent, the inference seems clear that industrial Utopia is a possibility, if only those trying to establish it get far enough away from the centers of civilization. Such an inference can be drawn with even more certainty from an article which the same correspondent writes from Porvenir, a place removed from Punta Arenas by a difficult steamboat trip across the Strait of Magellan. At Porvenir, he says, there are three governments, one of Chile, another of Argentina, and a third of the Labor Federation, that of the Labor Federation being the only one which anybody seriously acknowledges.

THE mail carrier of the future, of the near future, forsaking earth and water, will take wings and journey through the air. Preparations for the transformation of the postal service are going on both in Spain and Italy, or, at any rate, it is known that the Spanish Minister of Posts has entered into negotiations with a French firm of aeroplane builders for the purpose of organizing an aerial post between the large cities of the kingdom. In Italy, Signor Luigi Fera is giving his personal attention to a similar scheme. If things are proceeding at that rate in Southern Europe, no great delay need be contemplated before the rest of the world follows suit, and the mail van will follow the English hansom cab into the crowded limbo of shandrydians.

THE German Foreign Office, it is announced, has notified the American correspondents who remained in Berlin after the departure of Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador, that their presence is no longer desirable. Some of these correspondents must be greatly shocked by such a notification, since, judged by their correspondence, they have tried very hard to deserve better treatment from the German Foreign Office.

MASSACHUSETTS is classed as a liquor license State, yet a majority of its citizens are opposed to the legalized sale of liquor within its borders. The majority, to be exact, is 21,748, as shown by the votes cast in the individual cities and towns on the annual local license referendum, effective May 1, 1917. Clearly the entire electorate of Massachusetts should be given an opportunity to express itself on the question at the earliest date possible, through the submission of a prohibition amendment to the constitution, or through the submission of a constitution containing a prohibitory provision.

APPLICATIONS for permission to leave the United States have recently been received by the Federal authorities in New York from several hundred German subjects, many of whom wish to go to South America. The matter is now under consideration at Washington. It would seem only fair to submit it to the South American governments also.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa says that gasoline is going up in price throughout Canada "on account of the entry of the United States into the war." But that, of course, is not the reason. Gasoline is going up throughout the Dominion for the same reason that it goes up throughout the United States, whether either country is at war or not, simply because the people of both countries permit the oil monopolists to put it up.